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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Help Feed the World



HALL SEED CO.

INCORPORATED

PRESTON AND JEFFERSON STS.
LOUISVILLE KENTUCKY
CATALOGUE MAILED FREE



Store and Salesroom

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Plant Premium Seeds

Grow Big Profits

THE rapid development of peace has brought the problem of after the war readjustment into immediate view. From the best information obtainable the United States will be required to *export* during the coming year *Twenty Million Tons of Food* as compared with our normal peace exportation of Six Million Tons, and shipments during the last year of approximately Twelve Million Tons.

This is essential in order that open anarchy may be avoided throughout the conquered Empires and that a permanent peace may be established.

Such tremendous demands upon the American Farmers mean continued prosperity.

We believe in the future and have contracted for a large stock of Garden and Field Seeds, Fertilizers, Implements, etc., and are in good shape to take care of your orders.

We believe that the goods offered in this catalog are as good quality as you can obtain anywhere and *We Give Good Service*. Our thousands of satisfied customers prove this without a doubt. We appreciate your patronage.

We advise you to send us your orders *Early* while our stocks are *complete*. There will no doubt be congestion of freight and express transportation again this year.

Thanking you for all past favors, we are,

Yours for A Happy and Prosperous 1919,

HALL SEED COMPANY

HOW TO ORDER BY MAIL

WRITE plainly, name and address; state quantity of each variety wanted; carry out prices as given in catalog, and specify whether you want the order to be sent by mail, express or freight. Give postoffice and route numbers; also express and freight office. When specific directions are not given, we will use our best judgment as to the best way to send the order.

TERMS: The prices are for seeds F. O. B. Louisville, Ky., and are made subject to market changes and previous sale.

ADD POSTAGE When order is to be sent by mail, be sure to add postage. You will find in this catalog all Peas, Beans and Corn priced by the pound, instead of by measure, therefore, knowing the weight of your order and by using parcel-post scale at bottom of this page the required postage is easily determined. We pay postage on packets, ounces, quarter-pounds and pounds at catalog prices.

Unless postage is included, it will be necessary to deduct some article from the order for postage.

REMITTANCES should be made by Post-office Money Order, Express Money Order, Bank Draft on Louisville.

NON-WARRANTY NOTE—There are so many contingencies to be encountered in growing plants from seeds and in setting out plants that are dependent on weather and other conditions over which we have no control, that success in planting is not altogether dependent on the seed or plant. We will send out only seeds which we believe will grow and produce the kind of plant and variety represented; but,

HALL SEED COMPANY gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out; and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

PARCEL POST Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and all other garden supplies, except poisons and liquids, can now be sent through the mails. Parcels weighing 8 ounces or less containing seeds, bulbs or books only, the postage rate to all zones is 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction; over 8 ounces the Parcel Post rate applies, as in the table below. Your Postmaster can give you the zone which you are in with reference to Louisville.

PARCEL POST RATE, INCLUDING CONTAINER OF SEEDS, REQUIRED FOR MAILING

Net Weight of Seeds	1st Zone		2d Zone rate	3d Zone rate	4th Zone rate	5th Zone rate	6th Zone rate	7th Zone rate	8th Zone rate	Net Weight of Seeds	1st Zone		2d Zone rate
	Local rate	Zone rate									Local rate	Zone rate	
1 pound	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.12	\$0.13	26 pounds	\$0.19	\$0.31	\$0.31
2 pounds	.07	.07	.07	.09	.12	.15	.18	.21	.25	27 pounds	.19	.32	.32
3 pounds	.07	.08	.08	.11	.16	.21	.26	.32	.37	28 pounds	.20	.33	.33
4 pounds	.08	.09	.09	.13	.20	.27	.34	.42	.49	29 pounds	.20	.34	.34
5 pounds	.08	.10	.10	.15	.24	.33	.42	.52	.61	30 pounds	.21	.35	.35
6 pounds	.09	.11	.11	.17	.28	.39	.50	.62	.73	31 pounds	.21	.36	.36
7 pounds	.09	.12	.12	.19	.32	.45	.58	.72	.85	32 pounds	.22	.37	.37
8 pounds	.10	.13	.13	.21	.36	.51	.66	.82	.97	33 pounds	.22	.38	.38
9 pounds	.10	.14	.14	.23	.40	.57	.74	.92	1.09	34 pounds	.23	.39	.39
10 pounds	.11	.15	.15	.25	.44	.63	.82	1.02	1.21	35 pounds	.23	.40	.40
11 pounds	.11	.16	.16	.27	.48	.69	.90	1.12	1.33	36 pounds	.24	.41	.41
12 pounds	.12	.17	.17	.29	.52	.75	.98	1.22	1.45	37 pounds	.24	.42	.42
13 pounds	.12	.18	.18	.31	.56	.81	1.06	1.32	1.57	38 pounds	.25	.43	.43
14 pounds	.13	.19	.19	.33	.60	.87	1.14	1.42	1.69	39 pounds	.25	.44	.44
15 pounds	.13	.20	.20	.35	.64	.93	1.22	1.52	1.81	40 pounds	.26	.45	.45
16 pounds	.14	.21	.21	.37	.68	.99	1.30	1.62	1.93	41 pounds	.26	.46	.46
17 pounds	.14	.22	.22	.39	.72	1.05	1.38	1.72	2.05	42 pounds	.27	.47	.47
18 pounds	.15	.23	.23	.41	.76	1.11	1.46	1.82	2.17	43 pounds	.27	.48	.48
19 pounds	.15	.24	.24	.43	.80	1.17	1.54	1.92	2.29	44 pounds	.28	.49	.49
20 pounds	.16	.25	.25	.45	.84	1.23	1.65	2.02	2.41	45 pounds	.28	.50	.50
21 pounds	.16	.26	.26	....	....	....	....	....	....	46 pounds	.29	.51	.51
22 pounds	.17	.27	.27	....	....	....	....	....	....	47 pounds	.29	.52	.52
23 pounds	.17	.28	.28	....	....	....	....	....	....	48 pounds	.30	.53	.53
24 pounds	.18	.29	.29	....	....	....	....	....	....	49 pounds	.30	.54	.54
25 pounds	.18	.30	.30	....	....	....	....	....	....	50 pounds	.31	.55	.55



Palmetto Asparagus

latter part of August, a supply can be had all through the season. Sow in drills 2 inches deep and 18 inches to 2 feet apart, dropping the beans 3 inches apart in the drill. Hoe or cultivate often and very shallow, keeping the ground stirred well until they begin to bear. Do not hoe or cultivate while leaves are wet. Pick pods as soon as they are large enough for use. One pound will plant about 75 feet in drill: 125 pounds per acre.

HOPKINS EARLY RED VALENTINE—Most popular of all snap varieties. Plants are of dwarf, compact bush growth, 15 to 18 inches high; very prolific; they are hardy and early in maturing. Pods are 4 to 5 inches long, sharply pointed, round and very fleshy, being deeply saddle-backed; brittle even when fully grown. Strings are easily removed when preparing pods for cooking.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$6.00; 100 lbs. \$23.00.

ASPARAGUS

CULTURE—Asparagus succeeds well in any good rich soil, but a light, warm soil, which has been heavily manured for previous crops is best. To grow asparagus roots, soak the seeds in warm water for 24 hours; sow 2 inches deep in drills 2 feet apart. When the plants are well up, thin out 2 or 3 inches apart and give frequent cultivation, keeping the plants clean from weeds. The roots can be transplanted, either at one or two years old, either in the fall or spring.

PALMETTO—This is the most popular variety grown for general use. Makes thick, creamy white shoots.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—Clear white shoots, not tinged with pink or purple. Tender and excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

CULTURE—Dig or plow out a trench 15 to 18 inches deep; put in plenty of well-rotted manure, covering it with a few inches of soil; then set the roots 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and cover with 4 inches of soil. In the fall, cut off and burn the top growth, plow or throw down the earth and give a good application of stable manure. Early in the spring fork this in and apply row bone, and as the asparagus begins to grow, earth up to blanch the stalks as they grow. Do not continue cutting too long, as this exhausts the plants.

For Field Culture the rows may be from 4 to 6 feet apart and the roots set further apart in the rows. A subsoil plow should be used to break the soil as deeply as possible.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—Two-year-old roots, 15c per doz.; 60c for 50; \$1.00 per 100; \$4.50 per 500; \$8.00 per 1000.

BEANS

Dwarf or Bunch Green Pod Varieties

CULTURE—If planted at intervals of two or three weeks, commencing after the ground has become dry and warm, and continuing until the



Field of Red Valentine Beans at Our Michigan Growing Station

DWARF SNAP BEANS (Continued)

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD

—A valuable round pod bean, absolutely stringless; pods are long, fleshy and tender; of a vigorous rapid growth and extremely early. Most popular of all snap stringless varieties for market or family use.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$6.00; 100 lbs. \$23.00.

GIANT STRINGLESS

—An exceedingly productive and very handsome sort. The pods mature a few days later than the Burpee's stringless Green Pod and are a little longer and more nearly straight. The quality is very good; leaves small and light green; seed yellow, long and slender.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$6.00; 100 lbs. \$23.00.

TENNESSEE GREEN POD

—This is a splendid Extra Early variety for market and more especially home use, being a very heavy producer of large, flat, green pods of the finest flavor, which is in some respects similar to that of a pole bean. It continues to blossom and bear for several weeks after the first setting of pods.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$7.00; 100 lbs. \$25.00.



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

BLACK VALENTINE—Few days earlier than Red Valentine; hardier than other green pod varieties. pods long, round and straight.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$6.00; 100 lbs. \$23.00

DWARF HORTICULTURAL or ITALIAN—A popular sort with Louisville market gardeners. Pods medium light striped, splashed with crimson or yellowish brown; seeds pale pink, speckled with bright red. Can be used as a shell bean, green or dried.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 25 lbs. \$7.00; 100 lbs. \$25.00

FULL MEASURE—A round, green-podded, stringless bunch bean, of extremely good quality. Very prolific.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$6.00; 100 lbs. \$23.00

DWARF SNAP BEANS (Continued)

EARLY BOUNTIFUL—The name describes this comparatively new variety. Regarded by many as the best flat stringless green-podded bean in existence. Very early.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50;
25 lbs. \$6.00; 100 lbs. \$23.00.

WAX BEANS

DWARF GERMAN BLACK WAX—

One of the most popular of the Wax varieties. A heavy producer of medium size, round pods, clear and of a waxy white. Used in many instances for pickling; also a very desirable snap bean.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75;
25 lbs. \$7.00; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

Dwarf Varieties for Shelled Beans

WHITE KIDNEY—Being white, is very popular for soup purposes.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50;
25 lbs. \$6.00; 100 lbs. \$23.00.

FRENCH RED KIDNEY—A well-known shelled bean.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 25 lbs. \$5.00; 100 lbs. \$18

DWARF WHITE NAVY—A splendid table variety and very prolific.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$15



Early Bountiful Beans

Pole or Running Varieties

CULTURE.—Plant after the soil has become well warmed, using poles 6 to 8 feet long, in rows 4 feet apart each way. Put five or six beans around each pole and thin to three plants to a pole; or, if preferred, plant in hills a foot apart along a trellis (of poultry netting). Cultivate frequently. Pole beans do best in very rich soil. They do not mature as rapidly as the bush beans, but are more productive. Often planted in a corn field.

RED SPECKLED CUTSHORT—An old variety, very popular for planting among corn. Vines medium size; snap pods, medium green, short, 3 to 3½ inches in length, straight, flat to oval; fleshy and of good quality.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$7.00;
100 lbs. \$25.00.

WHITE CREASEBACK or **FAT HORSE**—Extremely early; bears in about 45 days. Pods round and borne in clusters, which mature about the same time.

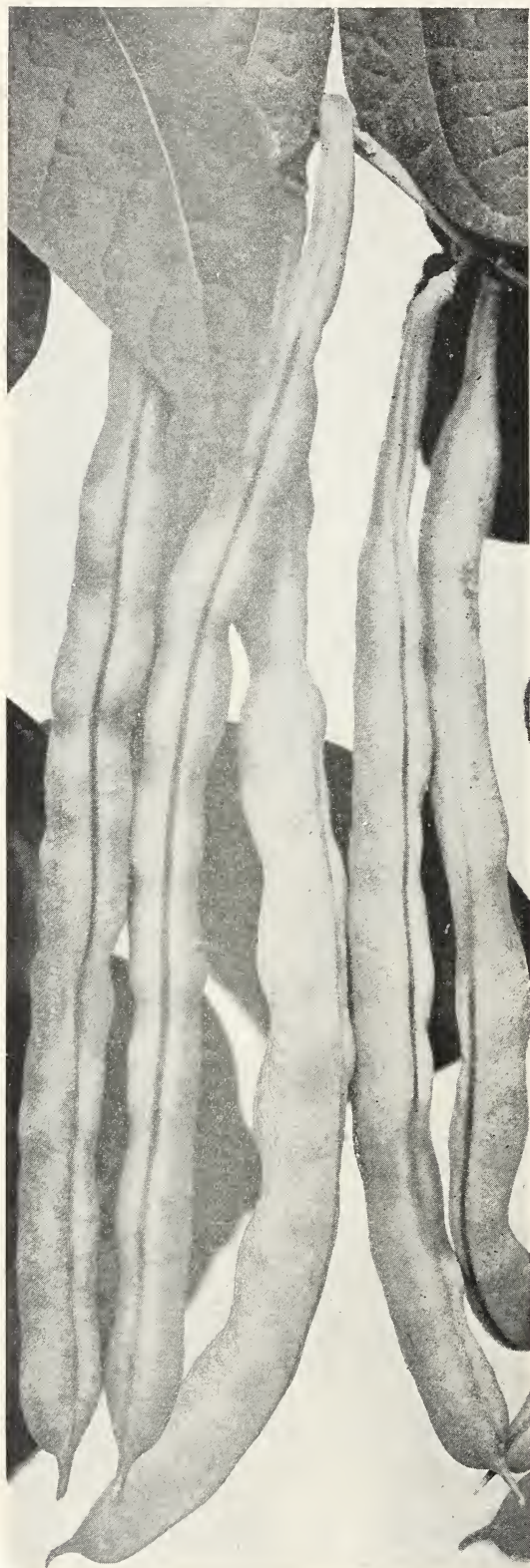
Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$6.25;
100 lbs. \$23.00.

LAZY WIFE—One of the most productive and easiest gathered of the pole beans. Green pods, 4 to 5 inches long, and are borne in large clusters. The beans are white and are very desirable for shelling.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lbs. \$7.50

HORTICULTURAL POLE—The pods are of immense size, striped and splashed with brilliant crimson, and the beans, when dry, are colored and marked the same way as the pods.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$6.00;
100 lbs. \$22.00.



Improved Kentucky Wonder Pole Beans

POLE BEANS (Continued)

IMPROVED KENTUCKY WONDER—Also known as **Old Homestead**. We believe this is the most extensively planted green-podded pole bean, suitable for use as snaps. It is an early, very prolific sort, with showy pods which are of most excellent quality. The pods are medium light green, very long, often reaching 9 or 10 inches, nearly round, and crisp when young. Our stock is fine quality.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$6.25;
100 lbs. \$23.00.

BUSH LIMA OR BUTTER BEANS

CULTURE.—Lima beans are not as hardy as snap beans, and should not be planted quite as early. They do best in good rich, loamy ground, and should be planted in rows 2 to 3 feet apart and from 3 to 4 inches apart in the row, covering about 2 inches deep. Cultivate often, only when leaves are dry.

Large Seeded Varieties

NEW FORD HOOK BUSH LIMA—An improved bush lima of the Dreer type. The plant stands erect and is of a true bush lima growth. The pods are well filled with from three to five large fat beans; is more prolific than any of the other large varieties and earlier than Burpee's Bush Lima. Being easily shelled, market gardeners will profit by planting this bean.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lbs. \$8.50;
100 lbs. \$32.00.

BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH LIMA—This bean produces a magnificent crop of pods, which measure from 5 to 6 inches long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. Compared with Burpee's Bush Lima, both pods and beans are much larger, while the beans, either green or dry, are nearly twice as thick. The sturdy bushes are loaded with pods that are truly enormous in size. The luscious green beans are larger than any bush lima ever known.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$7.00;
100 lbs. \$25.00.

NEW WONDER BUSH LIMA—Very prolific, bearing abundantly until frost.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$7.50;
100 lbs. \$30.00.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—A dwarf variety of large white beans

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$7.00;
100 lbs. \$25.00.

Small Seeded Varieties

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA—Enormously productive; earlier than pole lima; pods small, but well filled.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$6.00;
100 lbs. \$22.00.

WOOD'S PROLIFIC BUSH LIMA—Similar to Henderson's Bush Lima, only larger and more productive, and just as early.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$6.00;
100 lbs. \$23.00.

POLE LIMA OR BUTTER BEANS

CULTURE.—In latitudes of Louisville, plant about May 10th (if the ground has become warm). Set 6 to 8-foot poles firmly in the ground 3 feet apart in 4-foot rows before the seeds are planted. Put three beans near each pole and cover $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. After the beans are well up thin out to two stalks. One pound of the large varieties plants about 60 hills; 60 pounds to the acre. One pound of the small pole limas will plant about 100 hills; 35 pounds to the acre.

GIANT-PODDED POLE

LIMA—The largest podded and heaviest cropper of all lima beans. The pods often measure 8 inches in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width. The beans are extra large and thicker than most other pole limas. The vines grow rapidly and are heavy.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50;
25 lbs. \$8.50; 100 lbs. \$32.00.

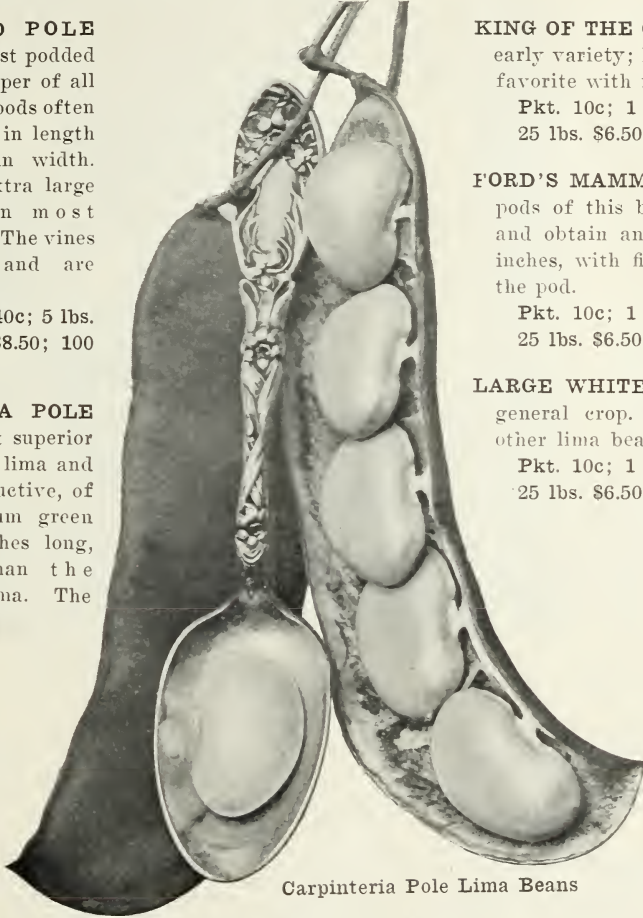
CARPINTERIA POLE

LIMA—Somewhat superior to any other pole lima and wonderfully productive, of well filled, medium green pods, 5 to 6 inches long, much thicker than the average pole lima. The beans are broad, plump and thick, and as perfect as could be desired and of a rich heavy green, which color they retain until maturity. It is very desirable, both for family and market.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

EXTRA EARLY JERSEY—Week or ten days earlier than other pole lima. We recommend it to be a very profitable lima bean.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 100 lbs. \$24.00



Carpinteria Pole Lima Beans

KING OF THE GARDEN—A medium early variety; large pods. A general favorite with market gardeners.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50;
25 lbs. \$6.50; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

FORD'S MAMMOTH PODDED—The pods of this bean grow in clusters and obtain an average length of 6 inches, with five to seven beans to the pod.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50;
25 lbs. \$6.50; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

LARGE WHITE LIMA—Best for a general crop. A little later than other lima beans. Very productive.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50;
25 lbs. \$6.50; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

SMALL LIMA OR SIEVA—Heavy cropper; pods are small, but well filled. Commonly called Butter Bean. About ten days earlier than other pole varieties.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50;
25 lbs. \$6.50;
100 lbs. \$24.00.

Paris Green has for many years been used as an efficient insecticide for the control of the potato beetle and most other leaf-eating insects infesting truck crops, etc. Paris Green has possessed certain disadvantages and it has been the aim of the United States Government, as well as of insecticide experts the country over, to develop a product which would combine most of the advantages of Paris Green and overcome its disadvantages. The result has been Dry Powdered Arsenate of Calcium, which contains the maximum amount of arsenic oxide which can safely be combined with calcium so as to produce a quick acting, adhesive and economical insecticide. It has relatively the quick killing action of Paris Green, but adheres to the leaf for a longer time than does Paris Green.

Arsenate of Calcium is lower in cost than Arsenate of Lead, and very much less expensive than Paris Green. Combining, as it does, some of the good qualities of both these products, it offers to the truck farmer, as well as to the grower of seed fruits, a splendid insecticide for either dry dusting or wet spraying, at a minimum of cost. Prices on page 36.

BEETS

CULTURE.—For very early crop, sow such varieties as Extra Early Dark Red or Crosby's Egyptian in hotbeds, in January or February, and transplant. For general crops, sow in freshly prepared soil as soon as the ground will permit, in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, covering about an inch deep, and pressing the soil firmly over the seed. When the plants are well established, cut to three or four inches apart. One ounce will sow 50 feet. Drill six to seven pounds to the acre.

EXTRA EARLY DARK RED—This beet was thoroughly tried out in this locality and met with much favor among our best gardeners; was found to be a good forcing variety. It is very early and should command a very prominent place with all market growers. The color is a beautiful dark red, small tap root, smooth surface and is very uniform in shape and size. A field of these beets mature so evenly that every beet can be pulled in two weeks.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—One of the best varieties for forcing and excellent for first early crop outdoors, being very early, with small tops; flattening globe shape and deep red color. Our stock is exceptionally uniform in shape and color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25
Premium Stock, lb. \$1.75.

EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE—A very early beet and grown extensively in this market for early field planting. Round and slightly pointed; flesh bright red and lighter in color than Crosby's Egyptian. It makes a fine market beet on account of its appearance when bunched and washed.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN—One of the very earliest beets grown. Roots very dark red, rounded on top; flat beneath.

DETROIT DARK RED—A splendid variety for medium early field planting. Leaves dark green, shaded with red; very uniform in size and color. Globe shaped; skin dark blood red; flesh bright red. Fine, sweet and tender.

Extra Early Dark Red Beet

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

MANGEL WURTZEL OR STOCK BEETS

CULTURE.—Sow at the rate of six pounds to the acre in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and when two or three inches high thin out to 8 inches apart. Harvest before frost and pack them away in the barn. Cover with hay or straw to keep from freezing.

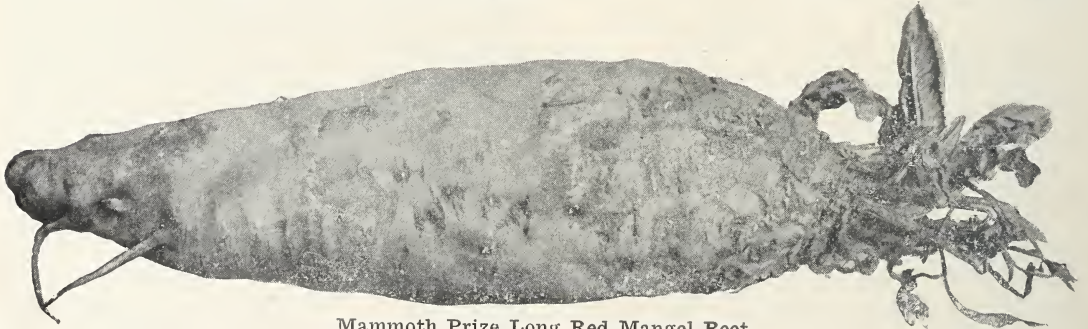
The production of stock beets should become more general with farmers in this section, especially those who feed cattle, hogs or sheep, and more especially those having milk cows, as it is claimed that when fed in combination with grain they are worth pound for pound almost as much as the grain, and with milk cows greatly increases the milk flow.

MAMMOTH LONG RED—The largest of all Mangels and the heaviest cropper. They grow to an immense size, weighing sometimes 20 pounds.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

GOLDEN TANKARD—Large, cylinder shaped; immensely productive. Flesh yellow, zoned with white.

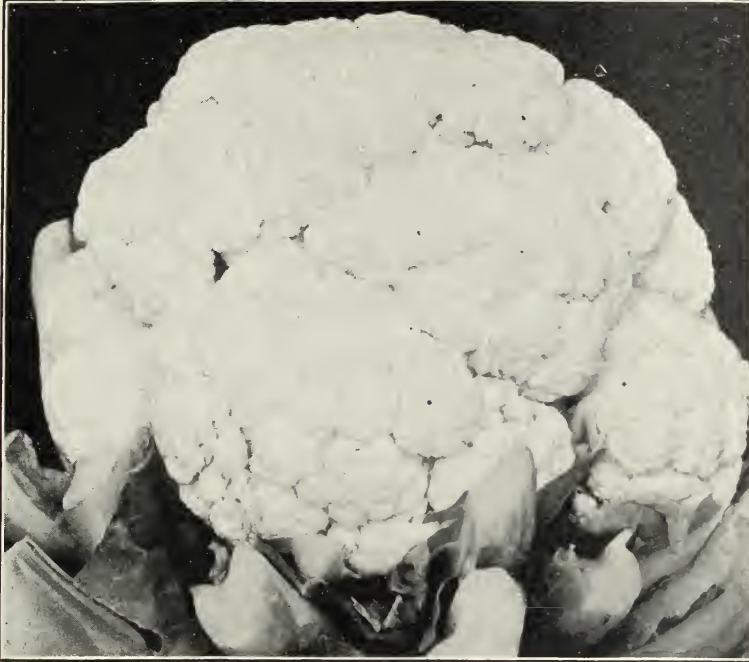
Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00



Mammoth Prize Long Red Mangel Beet

CAULIFLOWER

CULTURE.—Sow seed in hotbed in December or January. When the plants are three inches high, transplant into cold frames, two or three inches apart, and plant out into field in March or April for heading. Set the plants in rows two feet apart and about 19 inches apart in the rows. Cultivate the same as cabbage. The soil must be very rich and well worked.



Early Snowball Cauliflower

EARLY SNOWBALL—The Very best early variety for both forcing and field planting. It is not only the first to head, but a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect, pure white heads of the finest quality. No better strain can be had at any price than our Premium stock.

Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c;
oz. \$3.00.

EARLY DWARF ERFURT

—A first-class cauliflower, ranking next to Snowball. Produces large, white, close, firm heads of fine quality.

Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c;
oz. \$2.50.

CABBAGE

CULTURE.—The Early sorts should be sown in hotbeds the last of November to first of February, and transplanted in open ground in March or April. The second early sorts can be sown in open ground in March and transplanted in April, and the late varieties sown in open ground in May and transplanted in June. Good, rich, mellow, sandy soil is best for cabbage. Cultivate often and draw the earth to the plants as they advance in growth. One ounce will produce about 2,500 plants.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—The earliest and surest heading of all first early cabbage. The plant is very hardy and stands more cold than many other varieties. There are few outer leaves; the head is very pointed and extremely solid.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$8.00

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—Considerably larger and a little later than Early Jersey Wakefield. Heads pointed and very solid. On account of its earliness and size it is extremely popular with market gardeners and shippers. Our seed is fine and can be depended on to produce a uniform crop.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25;
1 lb. \$8.00.

HENDERSON'S SUCCESSION — A favorite second early variety; somewhat similar to All Season.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75;
lb. \$6.00.

COPENHAGEN MARKET—The earliest large, round head cabbage so far introduced; it is very uniform in growth, with extremely solid heads of excellent quality, which mature about the time of the Charleston Wakefield.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.25;
lb. \$12.00.



Charleston Wakefield Cabbage

CABBAGE (Continued)

LOUISVILLE DRUMHEAD—Home

Grown—This variety surpasses all others for late planting. Makes very large, flat, solid heads of excellent quality. Especially good for kraut. Our strain of this seed is very carefully selected, being grown locally by experts in the business. We know there is not any better stock than ours to be had. At least 98 per cent of all late cabbage grown in this section is of this splendid variety.

Pkt.10c; oz.50c; ¼lb.\$1.75; lb.\$6.00

Northern Grown—

Pkt.10c; oz.40c; ¼lb.\$1.50; lb.\$5.50

SOLID SOUTH—For early summer or fall planting, this is an excellent sort. Heads medium size, with very few outer leaves.

Pkt.10c; oz.50c; ¼lb.\$1.75; lb.\$6.00

EARLY SUMMER—Uniform round, flattened heads.

Pkt.10c; oz.50c; ¼lb.\$1.75; lb.\$6.00

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH—Sure header. Very early.

Pkt.10c; oz.40c; ¼lb.\$1.50; lb.\$5.50

PRIZE HEAD LATE FLAT DUTCH

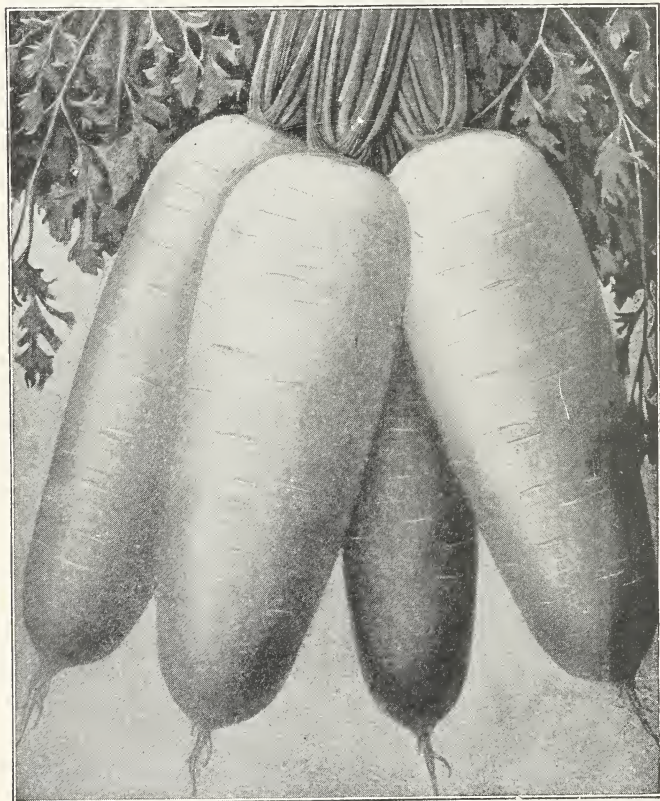
—One of the largest and considered one of the best late market sorts. Heads large and solid, and keep better than most any other kind.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50
MAMMOTH RED ROCK—The largest and surest heading red cabbage.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00



Louisville Drumhead—Home Grown



Louisville Market Carrot

CARROTS

CULTURE.—For table use, sow the early kinds just as soon as the ground can be worked in spring, in rich, sandy soil, well fertilized. Sow in rows 16 to 18 inches apart and thin out to six and eight to the foot. For field culture and winter use, sow the seed in June in rows 18 inches apart in the rows. Hoe often and keep free from weeds. Sow from two to three pounds to the acre.

LOUISVILLE MARKET—“Our Specialty.” This is the most popular carrot sold in this locality; earlier than Danvers, heavier and thicker; half long, and of a rich orange-red. Excellent for home, market or shipping.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00

OXHEART or GUERANDE—Roots are short, but often reach a diameter of five inches; very sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

CHANTENAY—Stump-rooted; early; deep orange color. Highly recommended to market gardeners for first early carrots.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

HALF LONG DANVERS—Deep orange and of medium length.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—Deep orange; largest and longest table variety; also planted for stock feeding.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25



White Plume Celery

LARGE LEAVED—A small, quick growing salad plant for late fall, winter and spring use. The leaves are used as a substitute for lettuce and spinach.

CUCUMBERS

CULTURE.—In February or March, plant seeds in hotbeds, and when there is no more danger of frost plant out in rich ground, in hills from 4 to 5 feet apart; or, plant seed in open ground as soon as the weather is warm, in hills 4 feet apart. Plant about 10 or 12 seeds in a hill and cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep with fine soil. Hoe often, and when out of danger of insects thin out plants, leaving four to a hill. For pickling, plant from June to August.

PREMIUM WHITE SPINE—"Our Specialty." A distinct type, and without doubt the finest market cucumber ever produced. Very early, enormously prolific and yields uniform, long, symmetrical, dark green fruits. Extra fine for slicing. Flesh fine grained and of a delightful flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$5.00

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—Best cucumber for slicing. Fruit long, dark green.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00

DAVIS' PERFECT—Fruits are of uniform shape; dark green, slightly tipped with white; very small seed cavity. It retains its freshness for a long time after being gathered.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00

GREEN PROLIFIC—This is an extra really pickling variety, of uniform growth; dark green.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c

CELERY

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in shallow boxes indoors, or in a finely prepared seed bed out of doors. Do not cover the seed too deep and keep the bed moist until the seeds germinate. Set out the plants in July and August in trenches 6 inches deep and 4 to 6 feet apart, and 6 inches apart in the trenches. Draw the earth about them and repeat every few days until only the tops of the leaves are visible. Do not disturb the plants while they are wet, as they are liable to rust. One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants.

WHITE PLUME—Very early and extensively grown for market. Stalks are solid and crisp, and easily blanched.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING—A half dwarf variety. Blanches golden yellow. Stalks are large ribbed, crisp and tender.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00

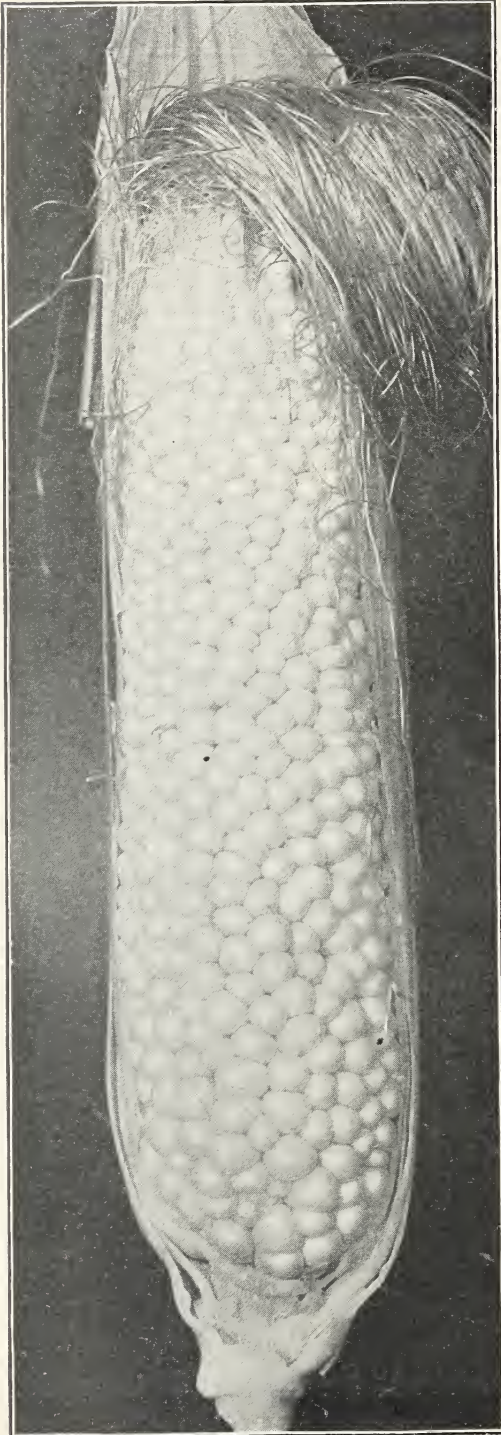
CORN SALAD

CULTURE.—Sow in early spring or in September, in shallow drills 10 inches apart and cover lightly. If the weather is dry, press down the soil lightly.



Premium White Spine

CORN



Country Gentleman Sugar Corn

CULTURE.—Plant as soon as danger of frost is over, in drills three to three and one-half feet apart, and drop from 12 to 18 inches in rows. If planted in hills, put three or four kernels in a place, having hills from three to three and one-half feet each way. The soil should be well pulverized and worked deep before planting. As soon as two or three inches high, cultivate thoroughly. After corn is knee high, cultivate with small-tooth cultivator and continue until tassels bloom. For succession, plant every two or three weeks. About one pound to 250 hills; 10 pounds per acre.

GOLDEN BANTAM—The earliest and sweetest yellow grained sugar corn; the stalk grows to a height of about 4 feet, having two to three good small ears. Can be planted earlier than any other sugar corn. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$5.50

BLACK MEXICAN—A medium early variety, growing about 6 feet in height. The ripe grains are bluish-black, although remarkably white when in roasting-ear state. In tenderness and fine quality none can surpass it.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$5.50

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—One of the richest flavored and most popular late sweet corn. Has from two to three ears 7 to 8 inches long, with a small cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender, pearly-white grains of the best quality.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$5.50

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—Has long been a great favorite late sweet corn for home use, market and canning. Aside from the size of the ears, which are very large and well filled, it remains in the roasting-ear state for such a long season.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$5.00

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS—The earliest white corn in cultivation. Makes small ear and stalk. Can be planted earlier than the sugar corns.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. 12.00.

EARLY ADAMS—Similar to extra Early Adams, but about a week later and one-third larger.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

EXTRA EARLY NORTHERN FIELD—A week or ten days earlier than the well-known Northern Field. The ears are about the same length and not quite as large in diameter. In growth, the ears extend out from the stalk, making them easy to cut. Very popular for market and home use.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 65c; 25 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$9.00.

SELECTED NORTHERN FIELD—Is a careful selection of the regular Northern White Field; all inferior grain picker out.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c; 25 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$8.00.

POP CORN

WHITE RICE—The most popular of all pop corns. It pops pure white; the quality is excellent.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25

QUEEN'S GOLDEN—Ears good size, of a golden yellow. Grains large; pops perfectly white and are exceedingly tender.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25

EGG PLANT

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds early in spring and transplant the young plants when they are two or three inches high in another bed, three inches apart. At the end of April or first of May, plant them in very rich soil, two feet apart. Hoe often and draw the soil towards the plants. One ounce will produce 1,000 plants. Use Slug Shot to prevent bugs.

EARLY BLACK BEAUTY—Some earlier than the New York Improved; is a rich glossy dark purple, smooth and perfectly shaped. Very desirable for market.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00

IMPROVED SPINELESS—Large, smooth, dark purple; absolutely spineless. Early and almost a continuous bearer.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00

LEEK

CULTURE.—Sow in early spring in drills, and when two inches high, thin out to one inch apart. When the plants are six inches high, transplant in rows one foot apart and six inches apart in the rows. Hoe often and draw the soil up to them as they grow. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

LARGE FLAG—Popular old sort. Makes large round stalks. Very hardy.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50



Early Black Beauty Egg Plant

ENDIVE

CULTURE.—Sow from May to August in drills and cover lightly. When the plants are up, thin out from eight to ten inches apart. When the leaves are eight inches long, bleach them by tying them together near the top. One ounce will sow 20 feet square.

GREEN CURLED—Leaves crisp, tufty and full; mid-rib pure white, with large, tender white heart.

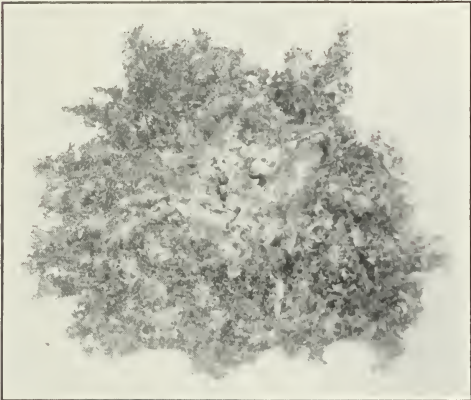
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

KALE

CULTURE.—Sow middle of April until last of August, broadcast. Kale is very hardy and is best when touched by frost. One ounce will produce 2,500 plants. Two pounds to the acre.

DWARF GREEN CURLED SCOTCH—Grows very dwarf. The large bright green leaves are curled, cut and crimp so as to resemble a ball of moss.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00



Green Curled Endive

IMPROVED CURLED SIBERIAN—One of the best known and largely used varieties. The leaves are very large and nicely curled. Very hardy.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.50

SPRING or SMOOTH—The best for sowing in the early spring. Makes a quick growth of large, smooth leaves. Very hardy.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 25c

KOHL RABI

CULTURE.—Sow from March to July and treat same as cabbage, only in hoeing be careful not to heap too much soil about them. Plant in rows one foot apart and eight to ten inches apart in the rows. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—Best for main crop. Bulbs are large, white, and of best quality. Remains tender longer than any other sort.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00



Green Curled Scotch Kale

LETTUCE

CULTURE.—Lettuce is the most popular of all salads. Boiled, it is quite equal to spinach, and it is also sometimes used in soups. Lettuce requires good ground and an abundance of moisture. The simplest way is to sow in the open ground early in the spring in rows one foot apart; as the plants begin to crowd, gradually thin out and use as required, so the plants will stand about 10 inches apart in the rows; should be hoed frequently to reach full development quickly. Beginning early in the spring, lettuce should be sown every two or three weeks until the middle of August. This will supply fresh, tender lettuce during the entire season. Lettuce in the ground, out of doors, will stand some freezing, but is killed by prolonged frost or frequent freezing and thawing, and to have it at its best should be grown as rapidly as possible, hence the soil should be made rich. One-half ounce of seed to 200 feet of drill, which will produce about 1,500 plants.



Louisville Market Lettuce

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—One of the best curled lettuce for early outdoor culture. Excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00

GRAND RAPIDS—For greenhouse forcing, this lettuce heads the list; will stand shipping better than any other sort.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

LOUISVILLE MARKET—We introduced this splendid variety in this market ten years ago and it has been growing in favor ever since, and is now being planted by fully 90% of the gardeners in this section. In general appearance it resembles the well known variety of Black Seeded Simpson. However, the leaves are much thicker and will not wilt as easily nor rot off or disease as quickly in greenhouses or hot-beds as the Simpson. It is extra fine for forcing and field planting, has large curled leaves, light green outside, blanching to light yellow inside; very crisp and tender and fine flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25



Grand Rapids Lettuce

WHITE STAR—Fine for shipping; especially desirable for forcing. Makes medium sized, compact heads.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00

BIG BOSTON—Popular variety for greenhouse and outdoor planting. Makes large, solid heads of bright green color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00

MAY KING—One of the best for early spring planting, as it is very hardy. Heads six to seven inches in diameter, comparatively solid, and light green color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER—A reliable heading variety; forms a solid head of rich cream color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00



Big Boston Lettuce

MUSK MELONS

CULTURE.—Plant during May and June in hills five to six feet apart. Select high ground if possible, most preferably a sandy loam. If soil is not very fertile, use well rotted manure in hills. Cultivate shallow and very often, and continue cultivation as long as practical. Put from 10 to 12 seeds in each hill, and after plants are two or three inches high and free from danger of destruction from insects, thin out to three or four. One ounce will plant about 50 hills; two to three pounds to the acre.

PREMIUM GEM—This is absolutely the best netted green-fleshed melon brought to this market, and always commands the highest market price. It is of the Rocky Ford type, although much improved, being about one-third larger and ten days earlier. The flavor is delicious, flesh sweet, tender and solid; seed cavity small; the skin is nicely netted. We believe the seed we offer will meet the demands of the most discriminating.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00

HONEY DEW—You will find this variety on the bill of fare in all the best restaurants. To some extent the flavor is an acquired one, but judging from the increased demand for this melon, a large number of people are acquiring the taste. The rind is light green; the flesh very sweet and of a darker green color. A splendid keeper and shipper.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00



Honey Dew

ROCKY FORD—One of the most popular and most cultivated of all musk melons. Slightly oval in shape, flesh thick, green, very sweet and of the finest flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 5 lbs. \$3.50.

TIP TOP—Most every melon of this variety—big or little, early or late—is a good one. They are sweet and juicy, with firm yellow flesh extending almost to the rind. Its appearance is attractive and it is popular everywhere.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$5.50.

EMERALD GEM—Medium sized, globe shaped, salmon colored flesh; slightly netted and ribbed. Remarkably fine flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25

BALTIMORE or ACME—Green fleshed; fruit medium sized; oval shaped, slightly pointed at the stem end. Medium early and very sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 85c



Tip Top

HALL SEED COMPANY, Louisville, Ky.:

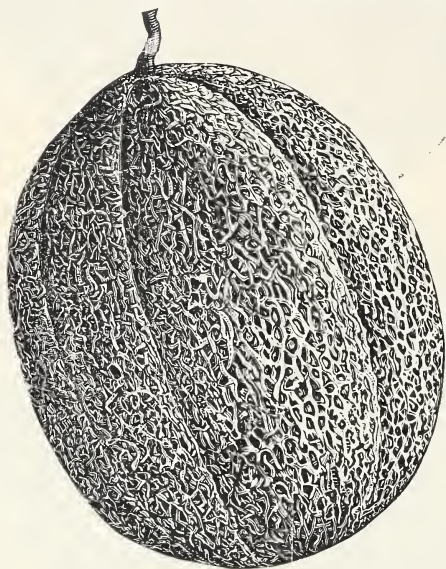
Gentlemen—Last Spring I bought two pounds of your Tip-Top Canteloupe seed, which I planted in bottom land on May 30th. I got an almost perfect stand, and during September sold over \$1,200.00 worth of melons.

For the past six years I have been planting your Tip-Top seeds and always found them to be a very fine strain.

Jefferson County, October 10, 1918.

Respectfully yours, M. C. BROOKS.

MUSK MELON (Continued)



Gold Lined Rocky Ford

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—Flesh thick and light green; fruit large, heavily ribbed and covered with dense netting. A favorite with the gardener.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00

BANANA—Long, smooth, yellow skin and flesh, of good flavor; solid and a good keeper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

EXTRA EARLY HANOVER—The earliest of all musk melons. Medium size, round and flattened at the ends; well netted.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00

GOLD LINED ROCKY FORD—This very splendid strain of the Rocky Ford Family has become very popular with our customers and we expect a large demand this season. The flesh is beautiful light green with gold lining next to the seed cavity which is very small. The outside is well netted; fruit about one-third larger than the regular Rocky Ford. It is a handsome melon. Don't fail to include some of this melon in your order.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25

HENDERSON'S BUSH—A novelty. Fruits grow on a bushy vine. This variety has proved to be a great drought resister.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00

LONG ISLAND BEAUTY—A fine, large green-fleshed melon, similar to the Hackensack. Medium early.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c

CHAMPION MARKET—Flesh light green, of rich, sweet flavor; fruit large, round and heavily ribbed.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c

WATER MELON

CULTURE.—A hill of watermelons spreads over a large space and should be planted in hills from eight to ten feet each way in order to give them plenty of room. Mix thoroughly with the soil for each hill a forkful of well rotted manure and put about one inch fresh earth over this manured soil. The seed should not be planted until ground becomes warm and dry. Put 10 or 12 seeds to the hill. After plants are good and strong, thin out to three or four to the hill. Cultivate often and keep weeds down.

HARRIS EARLIEST—The earliest variety grown, uniformly of long, oval shape, beautifully striped with dark green and gray; flesh red, sweet and crisp.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 80c

HALBERT'S HONEY—A long, early melon, with a dark, rich, glossy green rind; flesh crimson; very sweet and of delicious flavor. Fine for home use and home market. The rind is too thin and brittle to stand shipment.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00



Halbert Honey Watermelon

HALL SEED COMPANY, Louisville, Ky.:

Gentlemen — I have been market gardening most all of my life and bought seeds from several different seed houses. About seven or eight years ago, I began using Premium Seeds and am well pleased with them, as they run more uniform in trueness to name and vitality than any seeds I have ever used. You can certainly depend on my order each year as long as you furnish the quality I have been getting.

Respectfully,

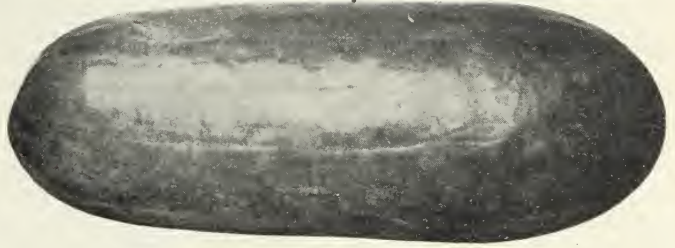
VICTOR ELLWANGER.

Clark County, Ind., November 21, 1917.

WATER MELON (Continued)

TOM WATSON—The most popular shipping melon grown. Very large, long and of a dark green color. The melons measure from 20 to 30 inches long by 12 to 12 inches in diameter, and weigh from 35 to 60 pounds. The deep red flesh extends to within three-quarters of an inch of the green rind; heart is large, with no signs of core. The general appearance of this melon makes it the best seller brought to the market.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.50.



Tom Watson Water Melon

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE—Fruit oblong, of light green color, distinctly striped and blotched with a darker shade. One of the largest and most popular sort.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 75c

SWEETHEART—Popular for market. Large, heavy fruits of oval or round form; skin pale green, with distinct netted lines of a darker shade; flesh is deep rich red and bears shipping well.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 75c



Kleckley's Sweet Water Melon

FLORIDA FAVORITE—A splendid large, oblong melon, with dark green skin, faintly striped with still deeper shade, and its solid, juicy, bright crimson meat is deliciously sweet to the thin rind.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$4.50.

ICE CREAM OR PEERLESS—Light green, oval shaped and medium sized; rind very thin; light red flesh.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 75c

KLECKLEY'S SWEET—One of the sweetest and best flavored melons in cultivation. The melons are long, with a dark green skin; thin rind; bright scarlet meat and solid heart. Decidedly the best melon for home use or nearby-market.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.50.

Ever since we entered the Seed business it has been our constant endeavor to increase the efficiency of the garden and farm by supplying only goods of the highest quality and rendering the best service possible. The result of our endeavor has been increased sales each year.

Our Implement Department is complete. We carry a large stock of planting and cultivating implements and repairs. We are general agents in the territory adjacent to Louisville for the following well-known and dependable Garden and Farm Implements: Aspinwall Potato Planters and Diggers; the John Deere line of Plows; No. 999 Corn Planters; Low Down Manure Spreaders with beater on the axle; Horse and Tractor Disc Harrows; especially constructed Peg Tooth Harrows; J A 106 Combined Disc and Shovel Cultivators; the famous K C Shovel Cultivators; the John Deere-Dain Mowers and Rakes; the John Deere Light Draft Grain Binders; Dain Sweep Rakes; Van Brunt Grain Drills; Avery Company's line of Tractors and Motor Cultivators; Sharples Suction Feed Cream Separators; Planet Jr. line of Garden Seeders, Wheel Hoes and One-horse Cultivators; Myers' Spray Pumps; Ahlbrand Buggies; Adrian Woven Wire Fencing; Old Hickory Wagons.

We have just reason to cheerfully recommend any of the above mentioned tools and implements to prospective buyers; we furthermore guarantee each tool to do the work claimed for it. Write for circular or call to see the implements you are interested in.

MUSTARD

CULTURE.—Mustard is largely used as a salad or boiled like spinach. Sow early in spring; or, for succession, sow every few weeks till autumn. Sow broadcast or in drills.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—Leaves large, light green, tinged with yellow, crimped and frilled at edges.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.00

OKRA

CULTURE.—Plant about the middle of spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, and thin out plants to about a foot apart in the rows. Hoe often and draw the soil up to the stem. The ground should be well fertilized. One ounce will sow about 20 feet of drill; five or six pounds to the acre.

PERKINS MAMMOTH POD—The pods are from four to five inches in length when ready for use. Handsome green color and good quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c

IMPROVED DWARF GREEN—Dwarf, stocky growth, Pods are short, thick and tender.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c

LONG GREEN—A tall variety, producing long, slender, dark green ridged pods.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c



Dwarf Green Okra

ONION SEEDS

CULTURE.—The ground for onions should be a light loamy soil, and should be ploughed very deep and well fertilized. Sow the seeds in drills 10 to 12 inches apart, about one inch deep. Hoe often and keep free from weeds. One ounce of seed will sow a 50-foot row. It takes three to five pounds to sow an acre to make large onions, and 40 to 50 pounds to the acre for sets.

YELLOW DANVERS—The best known and most generally used yellow onion. Color bright orange-yellow. A good keeper and of good size.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75

WHITE SILVERSKIN—The most popular variety for extensive set growers. Sets are of a flattish shape. Our stock of this variety is extra select.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50

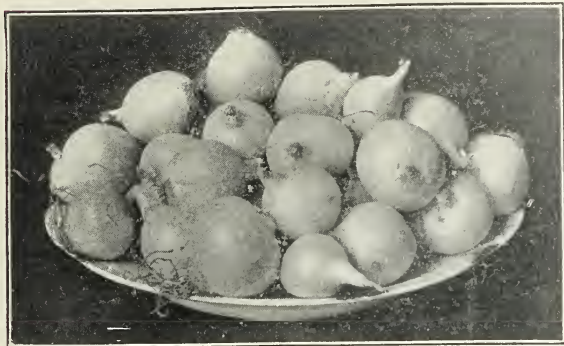
RED WETHERSFIELD—The standard variety of red onions. Bulbs large, flattened; skin deep purple red.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50



Yellow Danver Onion Seed Crop About Ready to Harvest.

ONION SETS



White Onion Sets

WHITE SILVERSKIN SETS—A medium sized onion of mild flavor with a beautiful clear white skin; preferred by many when young as a salad or bunching onion.

1 lb. 20c; 4 lbs. 75c; 8 lbs. \$1.15

POTATO ONION SETS—A yellow variety which multiplies in the ground (hence its name). 15c per lb.

PARSLEY

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in spring in drills one foot apart. If wanted for winter, transplant in cold frames. Seed should be soaked in warm water a few hours before sowing, as it is very slow to germinate. One ounce will sow about 75 feet of drill; five or six pounds to the acre.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—Leaves crimped and curled most beautifully. Most popular variety.

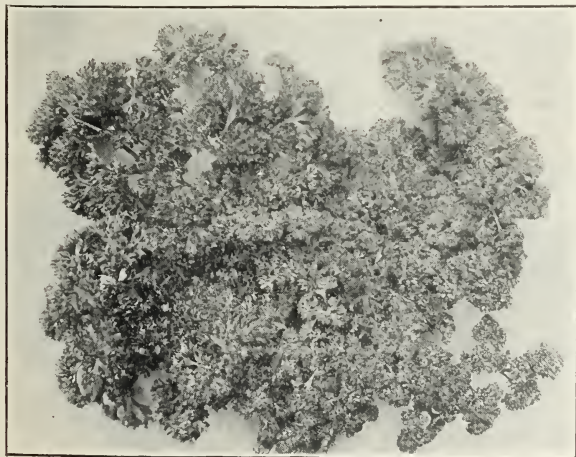
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

PLAIN OR SINGLE—Plain leaves, very hardy and stronger in flavor than the curled.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 75c

PARSNIPS

CULTURE.—Sow during spring in drills one inch deep, drills 12 to 18 inches apart, and when two or three inches high thin out from four to six inches apart in the rows. Hoe often. Soil should be deep and rich. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill; four or five pounds to the acre.



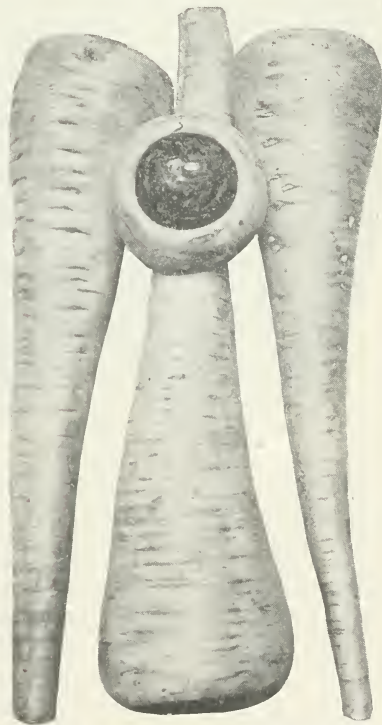
Moss Curled Parsley

Prices subject to market change. We can furnish large or small quantities of the very finest sets grown around Louisville. Write for current prices.

CULTURE.—Plant very early in the spring, if large onions are wanted for winter use; plant in rows four inches apart, half an inch deep and 12 to 14 inches between the rows. Do not entirely cover the set. Cultivate often, but not very deep. Plant potato onion sets in the fall in rows 12 to 15 inches and six to nine inches apart in the row. In order to grow the small green onions for early spring, plant the large potato onions. If the large onions are wanted for winter uses, plant the small onions or sets.

YELLOW DANVER SETS—Extensively planted in this section for dry onions. They keep well and are very mild. Also used for green spring onions. Ask for price on large quantities.

1 lb. 20c; 4 lbs. 70c; 8 lbs. \$1.00



Sugar or Hollow Crown Parsnip

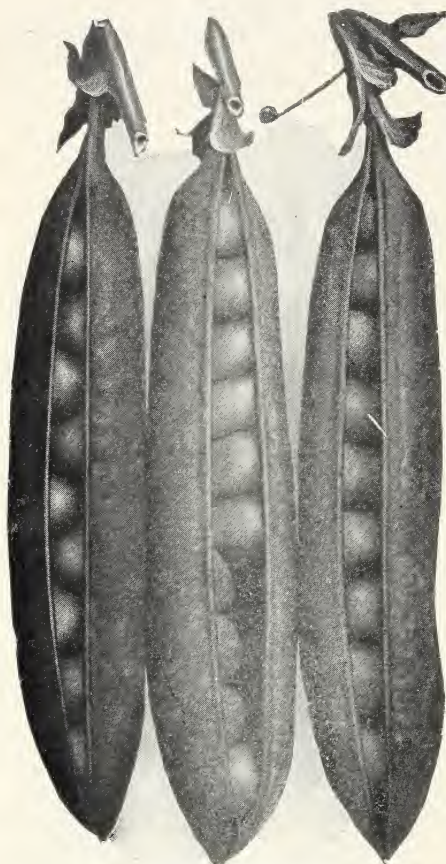
SUGAR OR HOLLOW CROWN—A standard variety, making long, smooth, white roots, uniform in shape. Tender and well flavored.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

LOUISVILLE SPECIAL—This variety is grown extensively in this vicinity. The extra deep hollow crown and being short and very thick shouldered, it commands the highest market price. The seeds we offer are Louisville grown

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00

PEAS



New Claudit Peas

unusually sweet flavor. We consider this the best of all dwarf peas.
Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 100 lbs. \$24.00

GRADUS OR PROSPERITY—The earliest of all wrinkled varieties. The pods are extra large and well filled with big, plump peas, sweet and luscious. Vines about 2½ feet high.
Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 100 lbs. \$24.00

SUMMER QUEEN—One of the finest of the large-podded summer varieties. The vine grows about 3½ feet in height, and is of a rich dark green color, as are also the large pods. Pods measure from 5 to 6 inches in length and contain from eight to nine very large peas of fine flavor.
Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$5.75; 100 lbs. \$22.00

PRIDE OF THE MARKET—One of the best second early sort; produce large, broad, dark green pods, generally growing in pairs, well filled and of fine flavor. Vine, dwarf, about 12 inches high.
Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$5.75; 100 lbs. \$22.00

CULTURE.—Plant as soon as the ground can be worked. For a succession, plant at intervals of two weeks throughout the season. Plant in rows, the dwarf kind about two feet apart, and the taller kind from four to five feet apart and about an inch apart in the rows and two inches deep. Hoe often. When well up, set brush along the rows corresponding with the height of pea cultivated. One pound will plant 30 feet of drill; 125 pounds to the acre. If preferred, a succession may be had with one planting, by using one each of the three varieties, such as Extra Early Alaska or New Claudit for early, Sutton's Excelsior or Gradus for medium, and Telephone or Summer Queen for late.

EXTRA EARLY ALASKA—The seed small, smooth and bluish-green in color; vines are uniform in growth and early maturity of pods, which are well filled with medium sized, bright green peas. They can be planted very early, as it will not rot as easily as the wrinkled varieties.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$5.00; 100 lbs. \$17.50

EARLY MAY—Has about the same growth and size of the Extra Early Alaska, except the seed peas are white in color. It is a good producer of well-filled light green pods.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$5.00; 100 lbs. \$17.50.

NEW CLAUDIT—The best early pea for market or the family garden. The vines are vigorous and grow in height to about 2½ feet, producing heavily, well filled, large size pods. The peas are of splendid quality and are ready for use in about 50 days from planting.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$5.50; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

PREMIUM GEM—A little later than American Wonder. Pods are dark green, well filled; peas excellent quality. Height of vines, about one foot.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$5.50; 100 lbs. \$22.00.

SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR—A fine variety of compact dwarf growth, with pods fully twice as large as American Wonder and maturing almost as early. The pods average 3½ inches in length, and are well filled with large peas of



Sutton's
Excelsior
Peas



Summer Queen Peas

PEAS (Continued)

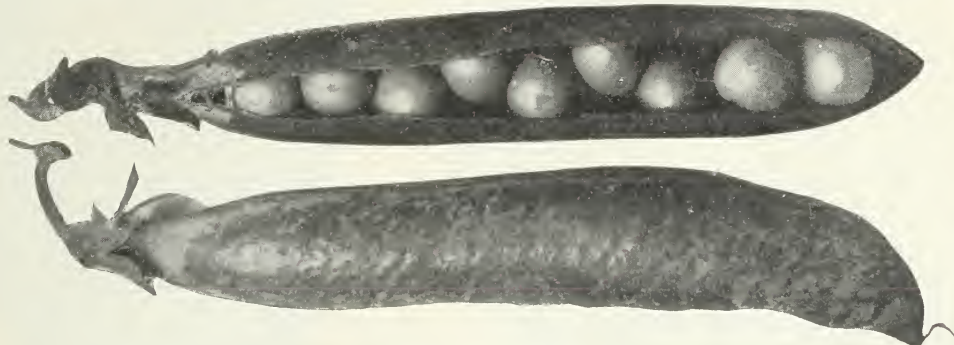
WHITE MARROWFAT—A standard variety; well known.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 25 lbs. \$4.50; 100 lbs. \$16.00

LAXTONIAN—A very fine dwarf wrinkled variety; excellent for market or home use. The pods are dark green and very large, averaging 5 inches in length, crowded with six to eight very large peas of fine quality.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$7.00; 100 lbs. \$25.00

TELEPHONE—One of the leading peas with market gardeners whose trade appreciates fine appearance and high quality. The pods are large and well filled with large peas, which are tender, sweet and of excellent flavor. Height, 4 feet. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$5.75; 100 lbs. \$22.00



Improved Telephone Peas

SEED POTATOES

CULTURE.—Plant from two to four inches deep in rows 28 to 34 inches apart, and drop the potatoes 10 to 15 inches apart in the row. The soil should be well manured or well fertilized. A ridge should be thrown over the potatoes after planting and then leveled down just before the potatoes come through, and cultivated well until in bloom, and then ridge up again and leave alone until harvested.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

ASK FOR QUOTATIONS WHEN READY TO BUY

PETOSKY—Is a new favorite with most every one that has grown it or seen them grown, being early and uniform in growth, of round, white potatoes, of the finest cooking qualities. They produce well on most any fertile soil. They should be used extensively for the family garden because it combines many good qualities.

Pk. 85c; bu. \$2.25; bag (150 lbs.) \$5.50

IRISH COBBLER—Extensively planted in most all potato growing sections, and especially in this locality. Particularly admired for its thriftiness of vine and heavy production of large, white skin, smooth, round potatoes of the finest eating qualities. Planted for both early and late crop.

Pk. 85c; bu. \$2.25; bag (150 lbs.) \$5.50

CARMAN—A round, flattened, white potato, with extra heavy producing qualities. Generally planted for main and late crops. Record yields in this locality have been grown from this variety.

Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.00; bag (150 lbs.) \$5.00

IONA SEEDLING—Very popular with a good many large growers. It is a good yielding variety. The tubers are almost round, skin white and smooth. Fine for market and home use.

Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.00; bag (150 lbs.) \$5.00

RED TRIUMPH—An extra early potato, round in shape, pink skin, white flesh, and of handsome appearance.

Pk. 85c; bu. \$2.50; bag (150 lbs.) \$6.00

EARLY OHIO—A well-known variety, generally planted for home use. The tubers are oval shaped and of good size, with only few eyes. The skin is tinted with pink. Eating qualities are excellent.

Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.00; 150-lb. bag, \$5.00

EARLY ROSE—One of the most popular in the rural districts for home use, of the Northern grown early potatoes. They grow long and have a pink skin. Cooking qualities very fine.

Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.00; 150-lb. bag, \$5.00

BURBANK—A very heavy producer of oblong, good size white potatoes; however, not very early, but extensively planted.

Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.00; 150-lb. bag, \$5.00



Irish Cobbler Potatoes

PEPPER

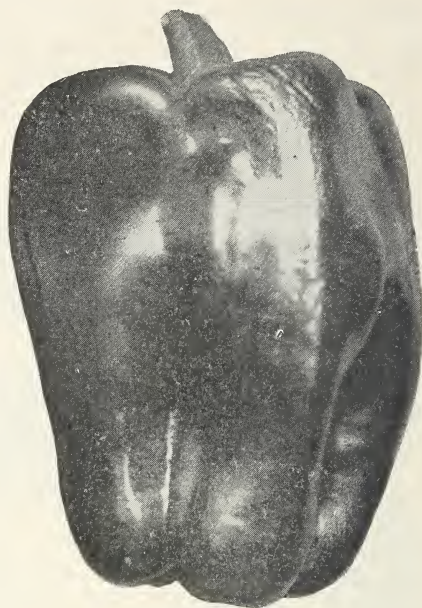
CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds in March, or in seed beds about the middle of spring, in light, warm soil. When the weather becomes warm transplant plants, 15 to 18 inches apart each way, and earth up a little when hoeing. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.

BON-TON—An extra large and particularly sweet and mild type of bull-nose, uniform in size and shape; has exceptionally thick flesh. Color deep green when young; deep crimson when ripe.

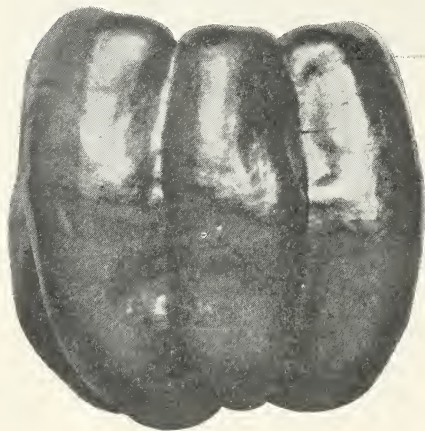
Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00

CHINESE GIANT—The largest pepper in cultivation; double the size of the Bell or Bull Nose. They grow 4 to 5 inches wide at the top and are about the same length.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00



Bon-Ton Pepper



Chinese Giant Pepper

LONG RED CAYENNE—Sometimes called Lady Finger. Long, hot, bright red pods.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50

During the season we can supply Pepper Plants of the following varieties at 25 cts. per dozen:

Bon-Ton
Bell or Bullnose
Crimson Giant
Long Red Cayenne

EUBY KING—A medium hot pepper, making large pod of ruby-red color.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50

LARGE BELL or BULL NOSE—The best known variety. Pod extra large, mild, thick rind and fleshy.

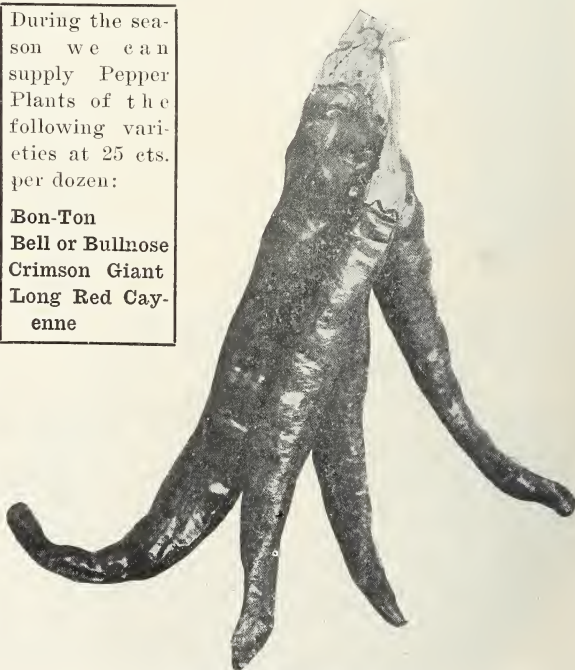
Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50

CRIMSON GIANT or OHIO CRIMSON—An early maturing large size sweet pepper, similar in shape to Bull Nose, but much larger and flesh thicker.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00

SWEET UPRIGHT—An early maturing variety, with very thick flesh, producing the fruits with the points upright. The fruit is about the same size and shape of Bull Nose.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00



Long Red Cayenne Pepper

PUMPKIN

CULTURE.—May be sown in middle and end of spring, among the corn, eight to ten feet apart each way. Cultivate same as melons.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO—The finest of all pie pumpkins. Flesh extremely sweet and of deep orange color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25

MAMMOTH or POT IRON—Grow to an enormous size, sometimes weighing 90 to 100 pounds each. A fine keeper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

KENTUCKY FIELD—Best for stock feeding. grow very large, round and of yellow color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2

STRIPED CUSHAW—Very large, with crooked neck. Creamy white, irregular striped with green; flesh light yellow, very thick and sweet. Very delicious when sliced and baked.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25

WHITE CUSHAW—Creamy white; otherwise about the same as the striped variety.

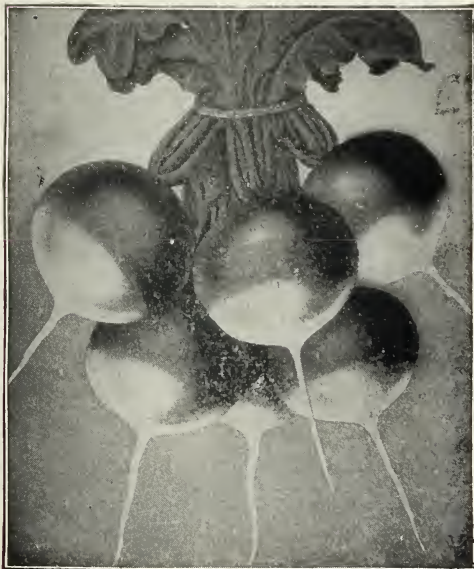
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25



Kentucky Field Pumpkin

RADISH

CULTURE.—For early use, sow in January in hotbeds, or sow the early varieties in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in light, rich soil, in shallow drills; and for a succession, sow at intervals of two weeks until May. From May to August, sow the summer varieties, and from August until September, sow the winter varieties. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; eight to ten pounds to the acre.



Early Scarlet—White Tipped

EARLY SCARLET—White Tipped—A beautiful deep scarlet radish with a white tip. A general favorite with the market gardener and large shipper. The strain we offer is exceptionally fine and true to name. (See cut.)

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—A round, deep scarlet radish, with very small top; rich color; crisp and tender flesh. Very desirable for early outdoor planting.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25

NON PLUS ULTRA—An excellent extra early forcing radish. Root small, nearly round; color bright scarlet; tops very small; flesh white, crisp and well flavored.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25

WHITE STUTTGART—Very large roots, often four inches in diameter, and top shaped. A good summer radish, but can also be planted for early fall market. Does not get pithy.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25

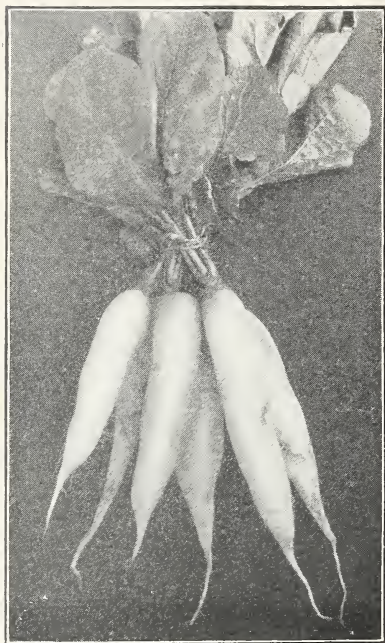
GOLDEN GLOBE SUMMER—Round, russet colored skin, with white flesh of good size. Very fine for summer, as it does not get pithy.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME—One of the handsomest long scarlet radishes known; beautiful bright rose color. Matures in about 25 days from time of planting.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25

RADISH (Continued)



White Icicle Radish

WHITE STRASBURG—The best of all summer radishes. Grows about five inches long, about two inches in diameter at the top and tapering to a point. Keeps firm and solid longer than any other early variety.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25

WHITE ICICLE—A handsome long, pure white radish; extremely early. Ready to pull 25 days after sowing.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25

CHARTIER or LONG ROSE WHITE TIPPED—The roots are long, scarlet-rose in color, and gradually taper and shade into white at tip.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25

FRENCH BREAKFAST—About two inches long, decidedly stump rooted. Fine for forcing. Beautiful bright rose in color, and white tipped.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25



White Strasburg Radish

ROUND SCARLET CHINA—A large, nearly round radish of beautiful rose color; flesh snow white. Very firm and a good keeper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50

ROSE CHINA WINTER—Bright rose color; roots grow longer and thicker at the bottom than they do at the top. A very desirable variety, and a good keeper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25

ROUND BLACK SPANISH—An excellent sort for winter. Skin black; flesh white, very compact and highly flavored.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25

LONG BLACK SPANISH—Roots rather long, thick, almost black, with white flesh. Adapted for late planting.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25

LONG WHITE SPANISH—A very late radish, with firm, crisp flesh, well flavored.

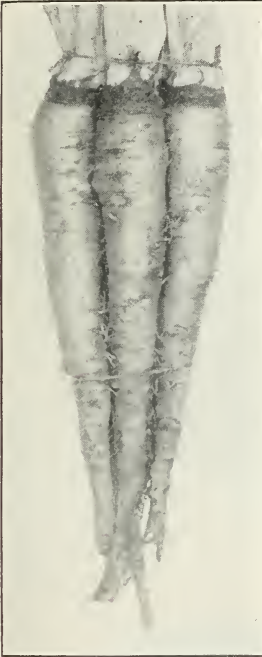
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25

RHUBARB

CULTURE.—Sow in spring, in drills one inch deep, drills to be 12 inches apart, and thin the plants out to six inches apart. In the fall, or the next spring, transplant to three feet apart in well fertilized ground. One ounce will produce about 500 plants.

MYATT'S VICTORIA—Seed.....Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50

MYATT'S VICTORIA—Roots.....10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$6.00 per 100



**Mammoth Sandwich
Island Salsify**

ROUND THICK LEAVED—Makes large, thick, broad leaves.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00

NEW VICTORIA—A spinach of great merit for spring or fall sowing. Leaves large, thick and finely curled. Very slow in going to seed.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00



Early White Bush Squash

SALSIFY

CULTURE.—Sow early in drills 12 inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to two inches in the rows. Keep clean from weeds and cultivate the same as parsnips. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; four to five pounds to the acre.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—Of all varieties of salsify, this has proven the best. Makes long white roots and double the size of any other sort.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50

SPINACH

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, and for a succession, at intervals of three-weeks. In September and October sow for early spring greens, and cover lightly during the winter with straw. Sow about 12 pounds to the acre. broadcast.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY—The most popular variety for this locality; has large, thick, curled leaves, and is perfectly hardy.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.00



Bloomsdale Savoy Spinach

SQUASH

CULTURE.—Plant in hills, bush variety four feet, and the running kind six feet apart. Plant in the same manner and same time as melons. One ounce will plant about 30 hills; three or four pounds to the acre.

EARLY WHITE BUSH—Very early. Light cream color; productive; medium sized and good shipper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK—Bright yellow; excellent flavor and very productive.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25

GIANT GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK—About double the size of the ordinary crooknecks. Same shape.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.25

For a Medium Early Tomato, try
EARLY KING

TOMATO

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds in January and February and transplant into another bed when two inches high. When weather becomes warm and settled, transplant in rich, light soil, four to five feet apart; or sow end of April in open ground and transplant in open ground when six or eight inches high. They may be supported either by stakes driven into the ground, or may be left to spread over the ground. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; four ounces will plant an acre.



John Baer Tomato

I. X. L.—One of the earliest varieties. Is very smooth, of good size; color very bright red; ripens uniformly, and is an extra fine tomato for the market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—One of the very best early tomatoes yet introduced. Fruits deep scarlet red, nearly round; large, smooth and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50

LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY—One of the best and smoothest of the large purple sorts. Heavy bearer and uniform in size. A general favorite with the market gardeners.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00

SPARKS EARLIANA—The earliest red variety. The fruit is large, bright red, and of fine quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00



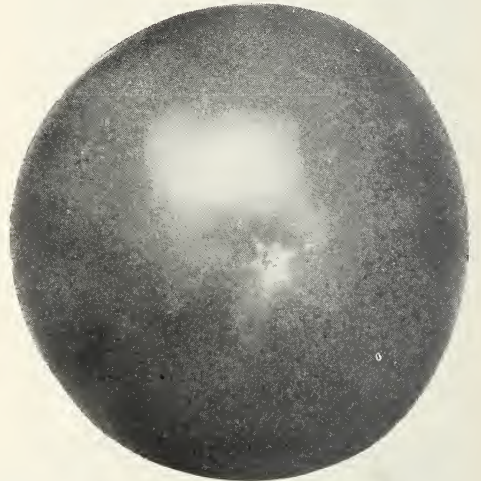
Sparks Earliana Tomato

JOHN BAER—This tomato was introduced several years ago, and has proven to be one of the earliest and most profitable varieties, having globe shaped fruit, of a bright scarlet color, good size and smooth, very solid; free from core and with few seeds. The vine is vigorous and continues to bear good size fruits much longer than most other early sorts.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00

BONNIE BEST—Ten days earlier than Chalk's Early Jewel and as early as Earliana; a vigorous grower and enormously productive of smooth, round, globe-shaped fruits; color intense velvety, glowing scarlet. The tomatoes ripen evenly to the stem, without cracking or black spot.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50



Bonnie Best Tomato

DWARF CHAMPION—A purple-fruited variety, forming a strong, erect, bushy plant that needs no support.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00

JUNE PINK—Heads the list of all earliest, smooth, round purple tomatoes. The fruit, for an extra early sort, grows large; the flavor and quality is exceptionally fine.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50

SUCCESS—A fine second early tomato. Fruit sets in clusters. Bright scarlet, perfectly smooth; excellent for market or home use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50

TOMATO (Continued)



Early King Tomato

EARLY KING—The largest and best of the purplish-pink tomatoes. Vine vigorous and immensely productive; fruits very smooth, uniform in size; nearly globe shaped. A profitable tomato for the market gardener.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50

MATCHLESS—Deep red color. A good canning tomato. Fruits large and of uniform size.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25

STONE—The best main crop for canning. Fruit large, uniform, smooth and of bright red color. Medium early.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25

PONDEROSA—The largest tomato in cultivation. Not in favor with market gardeners, as it does not grow smooth and is too large. Rich crimson in color, and has very few seeds.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE—We recommend this for late planting. A heavy cropper; bears fine, large purple-colored fruit. Very smooth and firm.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00

YELLOW PEAR SHAPED—Used for preserves and to make tomato figs. Fruits golden-yellow; distinctly pear shaped, and of excellent flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c



Ponderosa Tomato

When only a few early plants of two or three different varieties are wanted for the home garden, the trouble of growing them is hardly justifiable, as during the plant season we can furnish plants at 25 cents per dozen of the following standard varieties: Ponderosa, Stone, Dwarf Champion, Earliana, Bonnie Best, Early King and Beauty. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

TURNIP

CULTURE.—For early use, sow as soon as the ground can be worked. The ruta bagas sow early in July, and the other winter turnips sow from the middle of July to the middle of August. Turnip seed is generally sown broadcast, but can also be sown in drills 12 inches apart, and can be cultivated; in this manner they will produce a large crop.

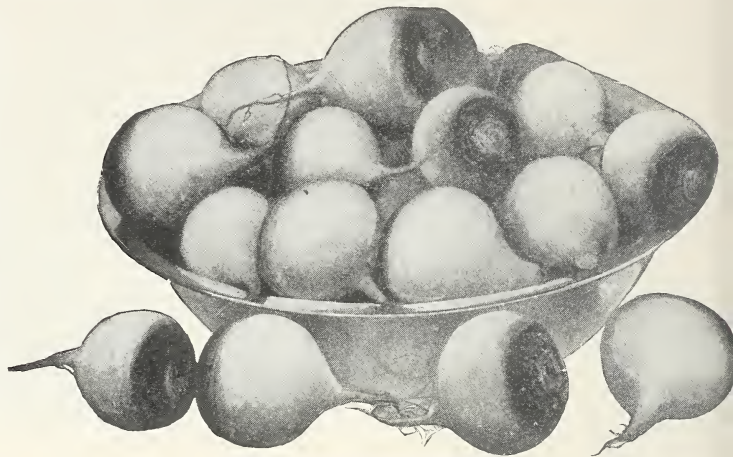
EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN—Medium sized, very sweet, of ivory white both inside and out.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH—Pure white and flat. Best for spring planting.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25

RED OR PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAVED—For fall sowing and main crop this is the best variety. White flesh and purple top.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25

RED TOP GLOBE—Best market turnip. Enormous producer and extensively grown for fall and winter use.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50

SEVEN TOP—
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c



Purple Top Globe Turnip

FLOWER SEED (Extra Select)



Dwarf Mixed Nasturtium

	Pkt.	Oz.	Pkt.	Oz.
Sweet Alyssum	\$0.05	\$0.35	Candytuft, Mixed .....	.05 .25
Antirrhinum (Snapdragon), Dwf. Mixed .....	.05	.40	Centaurea Cyanus, Mixed Colors.....	.05 .50
Asters, Choice Mixed .....	.10	.75	Cosmos, Mammoth, Mixed .....	.05 .50
Balsam, Mixed .....	.05	.40	Cypress Vine, Mixed .....	.05 .45
Calendula, Mixed Colors .....	.05	.20	Dianthus, China Pink, Mixed.....	.05 .40
Calliopsis, Mixed .....	.05	.15	Dianthus, Double Japan, Mixed .....	.05 .60
			Eschscholtzia, Mixed .....	.05 .30
			Marigold, Striped .....	.05 .40
			Marvel of Peru, Four O'clock, Mixed..	.05 .15
			Mignonette, Sweet .....	.05 .25
			Morning Glory, Mixed .....	.05 .15
			Morning Glory, Japanese .....	.10 .35
			Nasturtium, Dwarf, Mixed.....	.05 .15
			Nasturtium, Tall, Mixed.....	.05 .15
			Moonflower .....	.10 .50
			Pansy, High Class, Mixed.....	.05 1.50
			Petunia, Mixed Colors .....	.05 .75
			Phlox, Drummondii, Large Fl'g, Mixed	.05 .65
			Poppy, Double Peony, Flowered.....	.05 .30
			Ricinus, Castor Oil Bean, Mixed.....	.05 .20
			Salvia, Scarlet Sage.....	.10 1.25
			Stock, Dwarf, Mixed.....	.05 1.00
			Sunflower, Stella .....	.10 .30
			Sunflower, California Double .....	.10 .25
			Sweet William, Single or Double, Mixed	.05 .50
			Sweet Peas, White .....	.05 .10
			Sweet Peas, Lavender .....	.05 .10
			Sweet Peas, Pink .....	.05 .10
			Sweet Peas, Navy Blue.....	.05 .10
			Verbena, Choice Mixed .....	.05 .75
			Zinnia, Large Flowering, Mixed.....	.10

SWEET PEAS, MIXED—Our mixture of Sweet Peas is composed principally of the best named varieties.
Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25

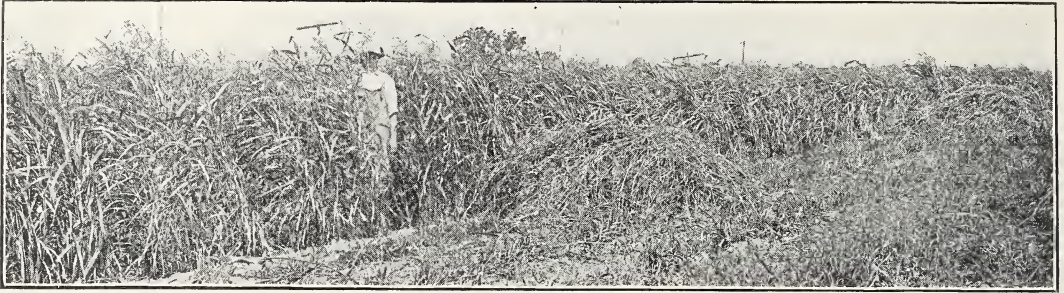
Planting, Maturity and Weight Table

This is for field planting, and where plants and roots are stated, it is necessary to have them ready before-hand. The third column indicates the distance that the plants should stand in the rows, and where seed is sown they should be thinned out to this distance. The fifth column indicates maturity from the time plants are planted in the field, or seed is sown in the field. Also note that the last column is the approximate weight of seeds and not products. Time of planting and maturity is for latitude of Louisville.

* Indicates that the crop can either be planted in the Spring or Fall; if in the Spring, February to April; in the Fall, August and September.

	Time to Sow or Plant	Distance of Rows Apart	Distance of Plants in Rows	Quantity to Sow or Plant Per Acre	Ready to Use	Approximate Weight of Seeds per bus. in lbs.
Artichoke—Tubers	Mar. to Apr.	2½ ft.	2 ft.	6 to 8 bu.	Sept. to Oct.	50
Asparagus—Seeds	Mar. to Apr.	15 in.	4 to 6 in.	8 to 10 lbs.	3 years	60
Asparagus—Roots	Feb. to Mar.	6 to 8 ft.	12 to 18 in.	4,000 to 7,000	2 years	.....
Beans—Dwarf	Apr. to Aug.	2½ ft.	4 to 6 in.	1½ bu.	8 weeks	60
Beans—Navy	May to June	2½ ft.	6 in.	¾ to 1 bu.	Winter	60
Beans—Soya	May to June	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 to 1½ bu.	Fall and Winter	60
Beans—Pole	May to June	4 ft.	3 ft.	½ to ⅔ bu.	10 weeks	60
Beets—Table	Feb. to July	12 to 18 in.	4 in.	6 to 8 lbs.	1½ to 3 mo.	19½
Beets—Sugar	Apr. to June	2½ to 3 ft.	6 to 8 in.	5 to 6 lbs.	Fall and Winter	19½
Buckwheat	June to Aug.	Broadcast	Broadcast	¾ to 1 bu.	Fall	50
Cabbage—Plants (early)	Mar. to Apr.	30 in.	15 to 20 in.	10,000 to 14,000	June and July	54
Cabbage—Plants (late)	July to Aug.	3 ft.	2 ft.	7,260	Fall and Winter	54
Carrot	Mar. to June	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 4 in.	3 to 4 lbs.	45 to 70 days	28
Cauliflower—Plants	Mar. to Apr.	2½ ft.	2 ft.	8,000 to 10,000	3 months	54
Celery—Plants	June to Aug.	3 to 4 ft.	6 to 9 in.	15,000 to 30,000	4 to 5 mo.	37
Clover—Red and Sapling	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	8 to 10 lbs.	Next year	60
Clover—Alsike	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	5 to 8 lbs.	Next year	60
Alfalfa	*Mar. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	20 lbs.	Next year	60
Clover—Crimson	July to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	12 to 15 lbs.	May 1	60
Corn—Garden	Apr. to July	3 to 3½ ft.	9 to 15 in.	4 to 6 qts.	2 to 3 mo.	44 to 50
Corn—Field (drills)	Apr. to July	3½ to 4 ft.	10 to 18 in.	6 to 8 qts.	3 to 4 mo.	56
Corn—Field (checked)	Apr. to July	3½ to 4 ft.	3½ to 4 ft.	4 qts.	3 to 4 mo.	56
Cucumber	Apr. to July	4 to 5 ft.	4 ft.	2 lbs.	2 to 2½ mo.	39
Egg Plant—Plants	May to June	3 ft.	2½ to 3 ft.	5,000 to 6,000	60 days	39
Endive	Aug.	18 in.	12 in.	4 to 5 lbs.	2 to 2½ mo.	26
Grass Seeds—(Light)	*Feb. to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ to 2 bu.	Next year	14
Grass Seeds—(Lawn)	*Feb. to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	80 to 100 lbs.	8 to 10 weeks	20
Horseradish—Roots	Feb. to Mar.	2½ ft.	12 to 18 in.	12,000 to 15,000	6 to 8 mo.	.....
Kale—Spring	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	6 to 8 lbs.	5 to 6 weeks	56
Kale—Winter	July to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	3 to 4 lbs.	Fall to Spring	54
Kohl Rabi—Plants	Mar. to Apr.	1½ to 2 ft.	10 to 12 in.	21,000 to 34,000	2½ to 3 mo.	56
Lettuce—Plants	*Mar. to Sept.	12 to 15 in.	6 to 8 in.	40,000 to 80,000	1½ to 2 mo.	35
Melon—Musk	May to July	4 to 6 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	2 lbs.	2½ to 3 mo.	32
Melon—Water	May to June	8 to 10 ft.	8 to 10 ft.	3 lbs.	3 months	35
Millet—German	May to July	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 bu.	6 to 7 weeks	50
Mustard	*Mar. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	4 to 5 lbs.	6 to 8 weeks	56
Oats—Spring	Mar. to Apr.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ to 2 bu.	July 1	32
Oats—Winter	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ to 2 bu.	June 20 to July 10	32
Okra	Apr. to May	2½ to 3 ft.	8 to 10 in.	8 to 10 lbs.	60 to 70 days	48
Onions—For large bulbs	Mar. to Apr.	12 to 14 in.	.....	4 to 5 lbs.	July to Aug.	39
Onions—For sets	Mar. to Apr.	10 to 12 in.	.....	40 to 50 lbs.	July	39
Onion Sets	Feb., Mar., Apr.	12 in.	4 in.	15 to 16 bu.	June	32
Parsley	Mar. to Apr.	12 in.	.....	15 lbs.	July	42
Parsnips	Mar. to Apr.	18 in.	4 to 6 in.	5 to 7 lbs.	Fall and Winter	18
Peas—Smooth	Feb. to Mar.	2½ to 3 ft.	.....	1½ to 2 bu.	7 weeks	60
Peas—Wrinkled	Apr. to May	2½ to 3 ft.	.....	1½ to 2 bu.	7 to 9 weeks	56
Peas—Canada Field	Feb. to Apr.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ bu.	June 15	60
Peas—Cow	May to July	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ bu.	3 months	60
Pepper—Plants	May 15	30 in.	15 to 18 in.	11,000 to 14,000	2 to 2½ mo.	28
Potatoes—(Early)	Mar. to April	27 in.	10 to 12 in.	8 to 12 bu.	June to July	60
Potatoes—(Late)	July to Aug.	30 in.	15 to 18 in.	8 to 10 bu.	Oct. to Nov.	60
Sweet Potato—Plants	May 15	3 ft.	20 to 24 in.	7,000 to 8,000	Sept. to Winter	45
Pumpkin	May	8 to 10 ft.	8 to 10 ft.	2 lbs.	Fall	24
Radish	Feb. to Aug.	10 to 15 in.	3 in.	8 to 10 lbs.	24 to 40 days	56
Rape	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	6 to 8 lbs.	6 to 8 weeks	56
Rhubarb—Roots	Feb. to Apr.	4 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	5,000 to 7,000	Next year	.....
Rye	Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 to 2 bu.	April 20	56
Salsify	Mar. to Apr.	1½ to 2 ft.	3 to 4 in.	6 to 8 lbs.	Fall and Winter	18
Spinach—Early	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	15 to 20 lbs.	8 weeks	48
Squash—Spring	May	4 ft.	3 ft.	3 lbs.	July	26
Squash—Winter	May to June	6 to 8 ft.	6 to 8 ft.	2 lbs.	Fall and Winter	22
Teosinte	May to June	3 to 3½ ft.	8 to 10 in.	3 to 5 lbs.	Aug. to Oct.	46
Tobacco—Plants	May to June	3 to 3½ ft.	2½ to 3 ft.	4,800 to 5,000	Sept. to Oct.	35
Tomato—Plants	May to July	4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	2,700 to 3,600	July until frost	20
Turnip	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ to 2 lbs.	1½ to 2 mo.	56
Vetch	Aug. to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	50 lbs.	May	50
Wheat	Sept. to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 to 1½ bu.	June 20	60

GRASS SEEDS



Field Scene of Sudan Grass

SUDAN GRASS—This is a tall, annual grass, reaching a height of 7 to 9 feet when planted in rows and allowed to mature for seed crop; broadcast and cut in the bloom for hay, about 4 feet. It is easily cured and hauled as a hay crop. Stock of all kinds eat it readily. Should not be planted until the soil becomes warm in the spring. Two to four cuttings per year can be obtained when sown broadcast for hay, the number of cuttings secured depending upon the length of the season and the moisture. The first crop will mature in from 50 to 60 days, and the second crop is ready for harvesting in from 20 to 30 days. Three tons of cured hay per acre has been secured, and three cuttings made. It is a great drought resister. It is an annual and must be seeded each spring. When seeded in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, drill 4 to 6 pounds; when sown broadcast, 16 to 24 pounds per acre.

Lb. 40c; 10 lbs. at 30c; 100 lbs. \$25.00

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—Our stock of this popular grass is grown in the Blue Grass section of this state, fancy re-cleaned seed and extra heavy. It succeeds well on most fertile soils in the Central and Northern state. It grows slowly at first, but makes a thick, compact turf if properly cared for after sowing. For lawn purposes sow from three to four bushels per acre, and for pasture sow about two bushels per acre.

Price, lb. 35c; bu. \$3.50; 8-bu. bags at \$3.35 per bu.

RED TOP or HERD GRASS—A very valuable grass for the farm with low, moist soil; however, will thrive well on uplands. It spreads and thickens from year to year and will gradually supplant other grasses; it is one of the finest grasses for hillsides or land likely to wash.

Fancy Re-cleaned Seed, lb. 30c; 25 lbs. at 18c; 100 lbs. at 16c

TIMOTHY—Makes the most nutritious and salable hay of all grasses; however, not extra good for pasture, as it is injured by close cutting or grazing. It thrives best on low, heavy soil, and will do

well on most any fertile land. Good results are obtained if mixed with red top, red clover, alsike or some other grass maturing at same time. Sow one-quarter bushel to acre.

Price, 1 lb. 20c; per bu. \$6.00
Bags, extra, 70c



Kentucky Blue Grass

ORCHARD GRASS—Is a very fast hay-producing grass. Is very vigorous, often growing 5 feet high and yielding large crops of nutritious hay, if cut while in bloom. It starts very early in the spring and will afford an abundance of excellent pasturage all through the season. It is inclined to grow in clumps and is benefitted by pasturage. If not pastured too close, it is possible to cut two crops in a single season. It is adapted to most any soil except very low, wet ground. Sow early in the spring or in fall. Sow from two to three bushels per acre for pasture and hay. (Standard weight, 14 pounds per bushel.)

Price, 1 lb. 40c; per bu. \$4.00



Timothy

CLOVER SEEDS

ALFALFA — Is growing more popular each year. Its high feed value as hay or pasturage is beyond comparison with other clovers. The best time for seeding in this locality is about the first of August. The ground should be plowed early and worked about every two weeks until seeding, in order to keep down the weeds and preserve the moisture. It is essential to use Ground Lime Stone freely and to inoculate the seeds with Alfalfa Bacteria. There is much to be said about Alfalfa Culture that space here does not permit. Your State Experimental Station will be glad to furnish a booklet upon Alfalfa Culture free of charge.

1 lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.50; bu. \$13.00; 5 bus. at \$12.75

RED CLOVER — The standard soil improver as well as a bountiful feed plant, both for pasturage and hay. Can be sown in the spring from February 15th to April 1st; also in the fall months. Sow eight to ten pounds to the acre. If you have been failing to get a stand of this valuable crop, be sure and use a heavy coat of lime; this will assist you in getting a big Crop.

Lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$4.90.
Market unsettled; ask for prices. Bags 70c extra.

MAMMOTH or SAPLING CLOVER

—This is similar to red clover, both in appearance of seed and its habit of growth, but larger, heavier and a little later. It is considered more valuable as a soil improver on account of its extra growth. Sow eight to ten pounds to the acre and try "Nitragin" (inoculation) on a portion of your field and see the difference.

Lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$5.00. Ask for prices on larger quantities. Bags 70c extra.

ALSIKE CLOVER — Is not as rank in growth as red clover, but grows finer and thicker. It is well adapted to moist or cold ground, and on account of it not being as early as red clover it is better suited to be sown with timothy, red top and other grass mixtures. It makes very fine hay and does excellent for grazing purposes. Sow six to eight pounds to the acre. Use "Oolite Ground Lime."

Lb. 35c; bu. \$24.00

BOKHARA or SWEET CLOVER

—Used extensively in this section for the restoration of depleted and worn out soil. Its value is unlimited for this purpose. It is also a very desirable forage plant. When young, resembles in growth alfalfa, but develops into a tree-like plant, growing four to six feet high, and has a feed value equal to that of alfalfa, when properly cut and cured. It also serves to inoculate the ground to be followed with alfalfa. Sow 12 to 15 pounds to the acre in fall or spring, when the ground is slightly frozen.

Unhulled White Blossom, per lb. 30c; 100 lbs. at 18c per lb.

Unhulled Yellow Blossom, per lb. 25c; 100 lbs. at 16c per lb.

WHITE CLOVER — Makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. It thrives well in most any soil or climate, and used in most all lawn grass mixtures. It affords most excellent food for bees. Sow either in the spring or fall at the rate of three pounds per acre when sown by itself.

Price, per lb. 70c; 5 lbs. at 56c



Alfalfa Clover



Red Clover



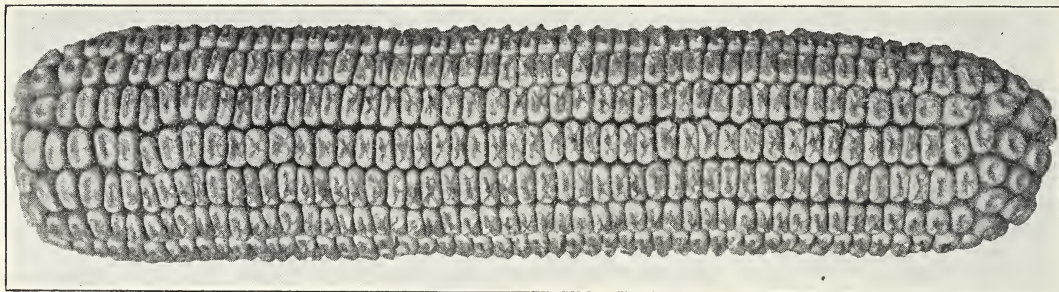
Sweet Clover

CLOVER (Continued)

CRIMSON CLOVER — Makes quick growth of excellent green foliage, and if cut when in bloom will make fine hay. It is mostly planted and turned under as a soil improver, and is one of the best clovers for this purpose. Should be sown in July, August or September. It may be sown to advantage among corn and tobacco at the last cultivation, or after potatoes are dug. Sow 20 pounds to the acre when sown alone, or 10 to 12 pounds per acre and one bushel winter oats make an excellent combination for hay.

Prices on Application

SEED CORN



Boone County White Dent Corn

EARLY NOTHERN FIELD — A valuable sort for early or late planting. Can be planted in July and mature, making a good yield of medium size ears. The grains are pure white, very popular as second early and late roasting ears.

Lb. 25c; pk. \$1.50; bu. \$5.00

IOWA SILVER MINE — A very prolific variety, of good size ears. A few days later than Northern Field. The ears are well formed with deep grains, which is pure white and very solid.

Lb. 30c; pk. \$1.25; bu. \$4.00

BOONE COUNTY — Our seed stock of this popular variety was grown from a carefully selected strain of true type, and just as pure as can be had. The ears grow to a large size and often filled over tip ends. The grains are pure white, very deep and comparatively soft, which is much in favor as a stock feeding sort. Has taken more premiums in the last few years than any other variety.

Lb. 30c; pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.50

REID'S YELLOW DENT — Our stock of this variety is highly bred under the best of conditions. The stalk is rank with abundant foliage, although not so likely to sucker as some varieties. The ears are medium in length, measuring 7 to 10½ inches, and hangs on a very small shank. Maturing in 100 to 110 days.

Lb. 30c; pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.50



Johnson County White Dent

HICKORY KING — A very large, broad grained corn, with extra small cob of medium length. Usually two or three ears to a stalk. Grains are pearly white, flinty, making a fine milling quality.

Lb. 30c; pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.50

“JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE DENT” is a highly bred White Corn, of large size, containing a high percentage of oil and protein. It is medium late-maturing variety. The ears are from 9 to 11 inches in length and 7½ to 8 inches in circumference, containing from 18 to 22 rows. The cob is medium in size and white in color, and butts of ears deeply rounded with medium shank. The ears are cylindrical in shape. Tips of ears fill well, a large per cent being completely covered with grain. The kernels are wedge-shape, very deep and moderately rough. The stalks grow from 9 to 11 feet in height. The rooting system is extensive, affording great facilities for gathering plant food.

Lb. 30c; pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.50

SEED CORN (Continued)

KENTUCKY WHITE DENT CORN—This corn is more widely and favorably known than any other white corn, being a leader whenever Dent corn is cultivated.

Description—It is deep grained, pure white, rough topped. Ears run from 9 to 12 inches long, with 16 to 20 rows of pure white kernels, solidly set on ears, well filled out at butt and tip. This corn is a drouth resister, maturing in hot climates where early drouths are frequent. Lb. 30c; pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.50

KENTUCKY YELLOW DENT CORN—The best large eared early maturing Yellow Dent corn in the United States.

Description—Kentucky Yellow Dent grows a rugged stalk of medium height, producing ears 9 to 12 inches in length, and often as large as 8½ inches in circumference. Ears are well filled out with solidly set, deep kernels, rich in oil. 16 to 22 rows on the cob. Color beautiful golden yellow. Matures in 100 to 115 days.

Lb. 30c; pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.50

Ensilage Corn

ALBEMARLE PROLIFIC—This is, without doubt, the best and most profitable variety of corn than can be used for filling silos. It fills the demand for a corn with lots of ears, plenty of stalk and an abundance of foliage. There are usually four to six well filled ears to the stalk, and several shoots that do not fill out; however, it makes a fine silage. The grains are pearly white, hard and flinty, with eight to ten rows to the ear. On ear, tipped, \$4.50 per bu., shelled.

Lb. 30c; pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.50



Kentucky Yellow Dent

SOJA OR SOY BEANS

Soy Beans are growing in favor with farmers in the South every year. The plant, being a legume, is valuable as a soil enricher, while the plant and seed make a very nutritious forage. The stalk maintains an upright habit of growth and is easily harvested.

Sow one and one-half bushels per acre, broadcast, for hay or one-third bushel per acre, in rows two and one-half feet apart for seed, and cultivate. When the seed first germinates, the sprouts or young plants are very tender and often cannot push their way through the crust that has formed by the ground baking; therefore, in order to get a good stand, we recommend sowing just after a rain, when the ground is warm. Inoculate seed with "Nitragin" bacteria.

EARLY LEXINGTON—Recommended by the State Agricultural Experiment Station as one of the best early varieties, both for beans and vines. The seed is light olive-green.

Bu. \$4.75. Current Prices on Request

EARLY HOLLYBROOK—A very popular early variety on account of the beans maturing before frost. Splendid for hay crop also. The seed is light yellow.

Bu. \$4.75

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOY BEANS—More largely planted than any other variety. Produce the largest amount of forage and beans.

Bu. \$4.00



Mammoth Soy Beans

COW PEAS

Cow peas are the greatest soil enrichers grown in the South today; a legume, valuable for hog pasture, hay and ensilage. Plenty of pea hay means full rations for both stock and soil. **Sow Cow Peas.** Sow one and one-half bushels per acre, broadcast, or one-half bushel in rows two to two and one-half feet apart. Do not sow cow peas until both weather and ground are hot, as cool weather will stunt their growth. **Pea prices fluctuate; ask for quotations when ready to buy.**

NEW ERA—We recommend this variety as one of the best for this section. It is about two weeks earlier than the Whip-poor-will and produces as heavy crop of vines and lead-colored medium-sized peas, which do not crack in threshing as badly as the larger sorts.

Bu., about \$3.25

WHIP-POOR-WILL—A sure cropper, producing a large crop of vines and brown speckled seed. The Whip-poor-will is more largely grown than any other variety.

Bu. \$3.25

BRABHAM or LITTLE WHIP-POOR-WILL—A splendid new variety from which we hear only the best reports. Bushy growth, producing an abundance of hay and long, well-filled pods. The seeds are same color as the Whip-poor-will, but about half as large, requiring less quantity to seed an acre.

Bu. \$3.50

CLAY—This variety matures a little later than the Whip-poor-will and is highly esteemed as an "All Purpose" crop.

Bu. \$3.25

BLACK—The standard of excellence among the trailing varieties; produces a very heavy crop of vines; unexcelled as a soil improver. Bu. \$3.50

MIXED—These can be profitably used for fertilizing purposes, or hay, and can be purchased at slightly lower prices than straight stocks.

Bu. \$3.15

BLACK EYE PEAS—These are especially desirable for table purposes, either in the green state or when dried. The vines and roots act as soil improvers, similar to cow peas. The stock that we offer is extra large.

1 lb. 25c; bu. \$6.00

CANADA FIELD PEAS—Field peas can be sown in open weather during February or March, and produce large yields of excellent feed which can be used green or cured for hay. The crop matures about the first of June. Sow one and one-half bushel to an acre alone; or with oats, one bushel peas and one bushel oats per acre.

Pk. \$1.50; bu. \$5.00. Bags 70c extra

SORGHUM OR CANE

PRICES FLUCTUATE

HONEY DEW—This variety makes a very large yield of decidedly superior quality syrup to the ordinary varieties of sorghum, and we highly recommend it for that purpose. It is also excellently adapted for forage, making an excellent growth of stalk and leaves. Very juicy and succulent.

Pk. 85c; bu. \$3.00

RED TOP—This is the most popular variety, both for feeding purposes and for making syrup. While the syrup made from this variety is dark, it has, however, a very fine flavor and does not go to sugar so quickly as other varieties. It makes a luxuriant growth of stalk and leaves. The head is very close and compact. If wanted for feed, it should be sown thick so it will not grow too large and coarse. Sow 20 pounds to the acre in drills three and one-half feet apart; broadcast, sow one and one-half bushels to the acre.

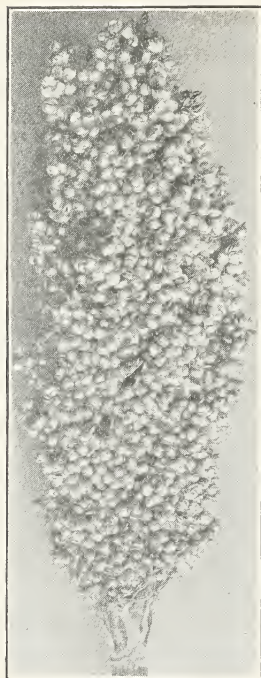
Pk. 85c; bu. \$3.00

EARLY ORANGE BLOSSOM—This is an old variety, very popular in some sections. Makes large growth and forms loose heads. Syrup made from this variety is light in color and with a distinct flavor.

Pk. 85c; bu. \$3.00

EARLY AMBER—Grows 10 to 12 feet high; yields heavy, nutritious forage. Very sweet, making good syrup.

Pk. 85c; bu. \$3.00



Honey Dew

MILLET

TENNESSEE GOLDEN MILLET — One of the most valuable quick-growing hay crops in cultivation. It can be sown May first to the latter part of July and will produce a fine crop in six to eight weeks. If sown thick and cut when in bloom, it makes a very fine nutritious hay. Our seed stock of this is southern grown and makes much heavier yield than western seed.

Per bu. \$3.50; 5 bu. at \$3.35. Bags 70c extra

BUCKWHEAT

SILVER HULL — Largely used for a soil improver and very often sown for honey bees. Sow three-quarters to one bushel to the acre.

Pk. 60c; bu. \$2.00

BURT OR NINETY-DAY OATS

The quickest growing, most prolific and surest cropping of Spring Oats; free from rust, healthy, clean and vigorous growth of straw, and makes a good yield of clean, bright, heavy grain.

Per bu. \$1.30; 10 bus. and over at \$1.20 per bu.

WINTER TURF OATS

If sown during the latter part of August or first of September, they usually make better yields than oats sown in the spring; also affording good winter pasturage for sheep and cattle. Sow one and one-half to two bushels per acre.

Per bu. \$1.40; 10 bu. at \$1.35

WHITE SPRING OATS

Our seed stock of this popular variety is re-cleaned and Northern grown.

Per bu. \$1.15; 10 bu. at \$1.10

BLACK SPRING OATS

Often preferred to the white oats, as they make a larger growth.

Per bu. \$1.15; 10 bu. at \$1.10

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

A rapid-growing plant that makes excellent pasturage for sheep, hogs or cattle. It is a fine milk producer and should be sown on every farm where there is young lambs or pigs. Sow six to eight pounds per acre in the spring and fall.

Per lb. 25c; 10 lbs. at 15c; 100 lbs. at 13c

SUNFLOWER

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN — It is immensely productive and can be raised cheaper than corn. Seeds are very valuable for poultry feed, especially when moulting.

Per lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 75c; 100 lbs. at 10

HAIRY OR SAND VETCH



Tennessee Golden Millet



Hairy or Sand Vetch

Sow from July to November, at the rate of 45 to 60 pounds per acre, preferably with some grain crop, which will hold vetch off the ground. Makes heavy growth of very fine hay.

Ask for Price

INSECTICIDES AND SPRAYING MATERIALS FOR PLANTS, SHRUBS AND TREES

"Black Leaf 40"

This insecticide is highly recommended for destroying all soft-bodied insects without injury to foliage. May be combined with other sprays.

Highly concentrated; soluble in water; easy to mix.

PRICES:

1 oz.,	\$0.25—makes	6 gals. spray
½ lb.,	.75—makes	40 to 120 gals. spray
2 lb.,	2.50—makes	160 to 500 gals. spray
10 lb.,	10.75—makes	800 to 2500 gals. spray

S-W Dry Lime Sulphur

The manufacturers of this have been successful in combining lime and sulphur in dry form and producing a compound which has all the Insecticidal and Fungicidal qualities of the liquid material and is the only dry lime sulphur preparation on the market today, which will do everything that a liquid lime sulphur will do. It has been tested by Experiment Stations and found to be infinitely superior to all of the present dry compounds, not only in safety but in effectiveness. S-W Dry Lime Sulphur is actual lime sulphur and is safe and effective, not only as a dormant spray, but also as a summer spray in combination with Arsenate of Lead.

From 10 to 12 pounds dissolved in 50 gallons of water should be used as a dormant spray against scale, insects, etc.

From 2 to 3 pounds to 50 gallons of water in combination with the usual proportion of dry powdered Arsenate of Lead should be used for summer spraying on all seed fruits, such as apples, pears, etc.

From 1 to 1½ pounds to 50 gallons of water in combination with arsenates should be used for summer spraying of peaches, plums and all stone fruits.

It is put up in sift-proof, impervious packages, and is in no way affected by freezing. Dissolves readily and keeps indefinitely.

1 lb.	\$0.25	25 lbs.	\$3.25
5 lbs. ....	.85	50 lbs.	6.00
10 lbs.	1.50		

S-W Insecto

A convenient ever-ready Dry Bordeaux Mixture Concentrate, used in spraying for blight, mildew, apple, scab and other fungous diseases. Mixed in Arsenate in spraying for bud moth, cankerworm, codling moth and other eating insects. Use 8 pounds to 50 gallons of water for hardy foliage, such as apple, pear and potato; about 6 pounds to 50 gallons of water for peach, cherry and cucumber.

1 lb.	\$0.40	10 lbs.	\$3.40
5 lbs.	1.75	25 lbs.	7.50

Arsenate of Calcium

A quick-acting, adhesive and economical insecticide. It has relatively the quick-killing action of Paris Green, but adheres to the leaf for a longer time than does Paris Green. It is white in color and, therefore, it is easier to insure proper and

uniform distribution. It is lower in cost than Paris Green, and is not as likely to burn the foliage as quickly.

½ lb.	30c	5 lbs.	\$2.25
1 lb. ....	.55c	10 lbs.	4.00

Arsenate of Lead

is used extensively for leaf-eating insects on tender foliage, and for spraying fruit trees for codling moth, bud moth, curculio, slugs, etc. We advise the use of **S-W Dry Lead**, as it is fluffy and bulky, and mixes well with water, staying in suspension much longer than lead in paste form. Lead in paste form is 50 per cent water and contains about 15 per cent of arsenic oxide, while the S-W Dry Lead contains 30 per cent arsenic oxide, and one pound will spray twice as far as one pound of paste.

½ lb.	\$0.30	25 lbs.	\$10.00
1 lb. ....	.50	50 lbs.	19.00
5 lbs.	2.25	100 lbs.	35.00

Whale Oil Soap "with Tobacco"

Effectually destroys the mealy bugs and nearly all lice on indoor plants. **Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00**

Scaleside

is highly recommended as a scale killer and as a controller of fungous diseases, such as apple canker, collar rot, root rot and blight canker, that cause the twig blight and fire blight. Use while trees are dormant, 1 to 15 parts water.

Qt. 50c; gal. \$1.25; 5 gal. \$5.00; 30 gal. bbl. \$25.00

Kerosene Emulsion

A safe remedy for squash bugs, plant and bark lice, San Jose scale, caterpillars, rose bugs, and all sucking insects. It is in concentrated form. Dilute with 25 to 50 parts water and it is ready for use.

Pt. can 25c; qt. can 45c

Paris Green

The most effective and quickest acting poison for potato bugs, tobacco worms and other leaf-eating insects. Care should be taken in its application, as applied too freely it is likely to burn tender foliage.

½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. at 48c; 100 lbs. at 45c

Slug Shot

A reliable remedy for destroying cabbage worms and used extensively on melons, cucumbers, egg plant and tomatoes. It is non-poisonous to human life.

1-lb. canister 20c; 5-lb. package 50c

Tobacco Dust

An inexpensive and a very effective remedy for destroying insects on cabbage, melons, cucumbers and other vine plants. It is best to apply it when the dew is on. **Lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 50c; 100 lbs. \$4.00**

Pratt's Sheep Dip

For killing lice, mites, sheep ticks, etc.; also destroys disease germs in stables, barns, poultry houses, etc. Full directions for various uses on each can.

1 qt. 40c; 2 qts. 70c; 4 qts. \$1.25

Myers Spray Pumps

No. 327½



MYERS LITTLE GIANT BUCKET SPRAY PUMP

This Pump is constructed entirely of Brass, with the exception of the Handle and Malleable Foot Rest. It has large Air Chamber, and is fitted with Patent Agitator and Return Overflow Cap. Has Detachable Hose and Brass Ball Valves. Will throw a solid stream 50 feet, and is adapted for spraying trees, vines and shrubbery, vegetables and garden truck.

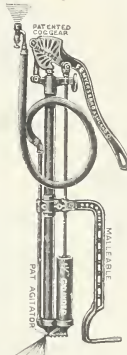
No. 327½ Little Giant Brass Spray Pump, with Agitator, complete with Hose and Imperial Combination fine and coarse spray and solid stream Nozzle, with Malleable Foot Rest—Price.....\$4.75

MYERS COG GEAR BUCKET SPRAY PUMP

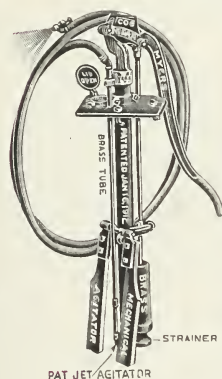
The Myers Bucket Spray Pump with Cog Gear Handle has 1½-inch diameter Brass Cylinder with solid plunger, Brass Ball Valves, Brass Air Chamber and Discharge Tube. The foot rest, head and cog gear handle are malleable iron. The large cylinder in combination with the cog gear handle makes this an exceptionally easy working pump of more than ordinary capacity. Has patented jet agitator, which keeps liquid thoroughly mixed.

No. R324 Myers Cog Gear Bucket Spray Pump, with Agitator, complete with Detachable Hose and Graduating Vermorel fine, sprinkling and solid stream nozzle, packed one in a carton....\$6.75

No. R324



No. R318B

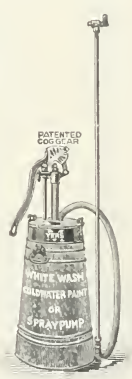


MYERS COG GEAR BARREL SPRAY PUMP

Where a reliable, easy operating barrel spray pump is desired, we recommend the No. R318. It is built with the Easy Operating Cog Gear Head, which actually reduces the pumping labor 33⅓%. Cylinder, Valves, Valve Seats and Discharge are all Brass. It is fitted with Bronze Ball Valves and the Plunger is Brass, fitted with hemp packing, so that it will handle any hot, cold or caustic mixtures. All working parts of pump are submerged in liquid, hence no priming is necessary. This pump has both Jet and Mechanical Agitators, insuring thorough agitation of mixtures at all times. Very powerful, and is guaranteed to throw a uniform, consistent and elastic spray.

No. R318B Myers Cog Gear Barrel Spray Pump, with one lead of 15 feet of ½-inch Discharge Hose, Graduating Vermorel Nozzle and both Jet and Mechanical Agitator\$15.75

No. R329



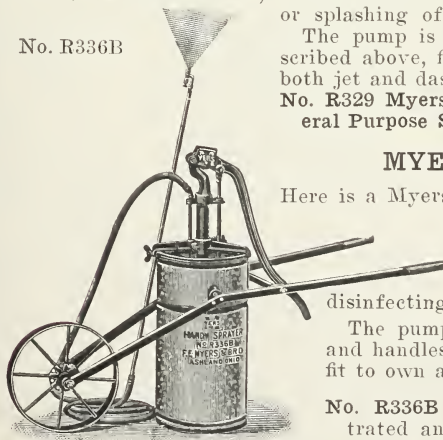
MYERS WHITEWASH, COLD WATER PAINTING MACHINE AND GENERAL PURPOSE SPRAYER

This is a most complete and serviceable outfit. The Tank is made of heavy Galvanized Iron with a wide bottom so as to set steady in operation. The cover is removable, is held securely in place by two thumb nuts, one on each side, which holds the cover tight and prevents any spilling or splashing of the liquid. Holds 7 gallons.

The pump is the No. R324 Cog Gear Bucket Spray Pump, as described above, fitted with Bordeaux nozzle, brass ball valves and has both jet and dasher agitator. Cog gear increases the leverage 33⅓%.

No. R329 Myers Whitewash, Cold Water Painting Machine and General Purpose Sprayer, complete as illustrated and described...\$12.00

No. R336B



MYERS HANDY PORTABLE SPRAYER

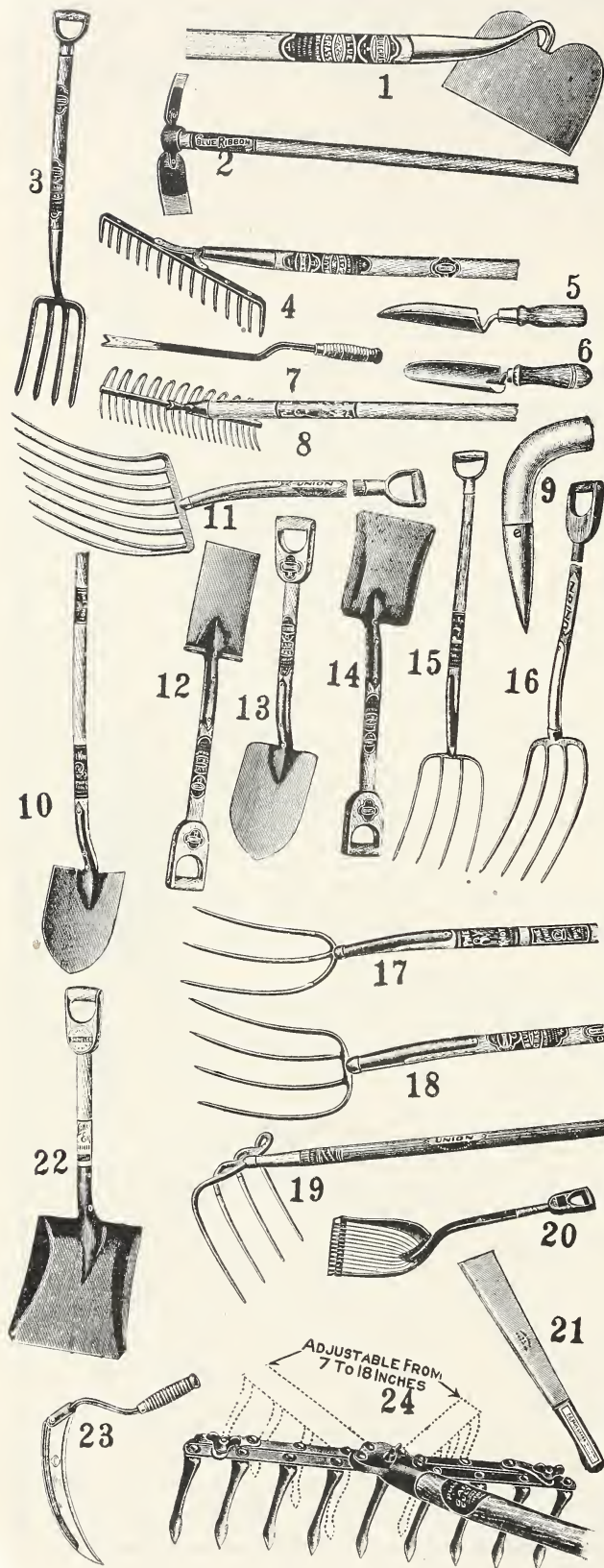
Here is a Myers Outfit that is unequalled for general spraying work. It is complete in every respect, being equipped with Tank, Trucks, Pump, Hose, Pipe Extension and Nozzle, ready to spray. It is not only adapted for spraying, but can be used for whitewashing, painting and disinfecting. Tank is galvanized iron and holds 12½ gallons.

The pump is the same as No. R318, described above. Wheel and handles are wrought steel, thoroughly braced. A handy outfit to own and a most serviceable one in every respect.

No. R336B Myers Handy Portable Sprayer, complete as illustrated and described, with Mechanical Agitator.....\$28.00

FARM AND GARDEN HAND TOOLS

Each



- Fig. 1—B. G. Hoe—Made of high-grade steel and fully polished, with straight grained ash handle, waxed; 6, 6½ and 7 inches wide.....\$1.00
Cyclone Hoe, with solid shank......75
Cyclone Hoe, with riveted shank.. .55
- Fig. 2—Garden Mattock......80
- Fig. 3—B. G. Spading Fork..... 2.00
Pine Knot Spading Fork..... 1.25
- Fig. 4—B. G. Steel Garden Rake.
12-tooth......85
14-tooth......90
16-tooth......95
- Fig. 5—Transplanting Trowel.
All steel, solid shank......60
- Fig. 6—Transplanting Trowel.
Steel blade, riveted to shank......25
- Fig. 7—Asparagus or Dandelion Knife .40
- Fig. 8—Wire Lawn Rake.
20 teeth......65
24 teeth......70
36 teeth......90
- Fig. 9—Dipple—For transplanting cabbage and other such plants, with iron point, wood handle......60
- Fig. 10—Cyclone Long Handle Round Point Shovel..... 1.50
B. G. Long Handle Round Point Shovel..... 1.85
- Fig. 11—Eight tine Manure or Ensilage Fork..... 1.75
- Fig. 12—B. G. Spade..... 1.75
Cyclone Spade..... 1.50
- Fig. 13—B. G. Round Point Shovel.. 1.75
Cyclone Round Point Shovel..... 1.40
- Fig. 14—B. G. Square Point Shovel.. 1.75
Cyclone Square Point Shovel, black 1.30
" " " " polished 1.50
- Fig. 15—P. K. Manure Fork..... 1.25
Five-tine Manure Fork..... 1.40
- Fig. 16—B. R. Diamond Tine Manure Fork, four-tine, heavy..... 2.00
Five-tine, heavy..... 2.50
- Fig. 17—B. G. Hay Fork.
5½-foot, straight handle..... 1.35
6-foot, straight handle..... 1.40
4½-foot, bent handle..... 1.35
5-foot, bent handle..... 1.40
P. K.—5½-foot, straight handle... 1.00
P. K.—6-foot, straight handle... 1.05
- Fig. 18—B. G. Long Handle Manure Fork..... 1.35
P. K. Long Handle Manure Fork... 1.10
- Fig. 19—Potato Hook......70
- Fig. 20—Potato Scoop..... 2.40
- Fig. 21—B-2, Corn Knife......50
- Fig. 22—L. E. Coal Shovel..... 1.50
- Fig. 23—Little Giant Grass Hook.... .60
- Fig. 24—Adjustable Garden Rake and Cultivator..... 1.60

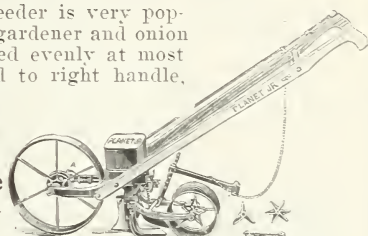
Cut Down Your Living Expenses

GROW YOUR OWN VEGETABLES

You'll be astonished how easy it is to save time, labor and money, and get bigger and better crops when you use

PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS

No. 3 Hill and Drill Seeder This Hill and Drill Seeder is very popular with the market gardener and onion set grower. It drills very accurately and distributes the seed evenly at most any depth desired. By pushing down on feed rod attached to right handle, the flow of seed can be stopped instantly. The steel drive wheel is 15 inches in diameter; seed hopper hold three quarts. Price, \$18.50



No. 3 Hill and Drill Seeder

New No. 31 Seeder and Wheel Hoe

This is a perfect tool that was especially designed to meet the requirement of the family garden for both seeding and cultivating. The price of this tool is so



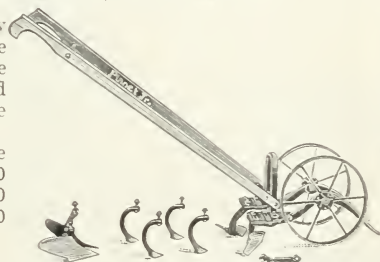
New No. 31 Seeder and Wheel Hoe

reasonable the man with a small garden cannot afford to be without it.

No. 31 —Combined Drill Seeder and Wheel Hoe....\$13.00
No. 31D—As a Drill Seeder only. Price..... 10.50
No. 33 —As a Wheel Hoe only. Price..... 6.50
No. 4D—Hill and Drill Seeder..... 15.50
No. 4 —Hill and Drill Seeder, Single Wheel Hoe...19.50
No. 25 —Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe . 23.00

The Double Wheel Hoe is a favorite with a great many gardeners, especially onion set growers, and will be more popular now as it is combined double and single wheel. The steel frame can be set at different heights to suit any kind or depth of work. The arch is high enough to straddle plants 20 inches high. Has 14-inch steel wheel.

No. 11—Equipped with 14 oil-tempered tools.....\$16.00
No. 12—Equipped with 8 oil-tempered tools..... 12.50
No. 13—Side Hose only..... 9.00

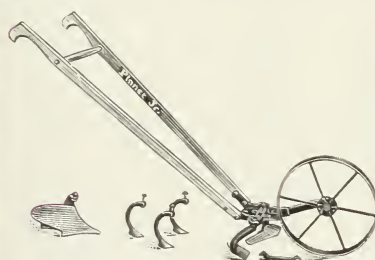


No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe

Single Wheel Hoes are lighter than the double and do almost the same variety of work, but are used mostly between the rows; yet by mounting the wheel on the other side of the arm, this can be used to hoe both sides at once while the plants are small.

Nos. 16, 17 and 18 wheels, frames and handles are alike.

No. 16—Has 8 tools.....\$10.50
No. 17—Has 6 tools..... 8.75
No. 18—Has Side Hoes only..... 6.25

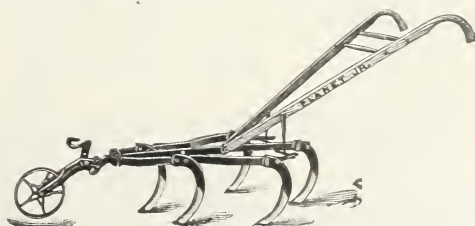


No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe

PLANET JR. 5-TOOTH CULTIVATORS

are widely known and bear a higher reputation than any 5-tooth cultivator ever made.

No. 4 —As show in cut.....\$12.50
No. 4D—Without Wheel 10.25
No. 9D—Has Expanding Lever 12.75
No. 100D—Planet Jr.'s New 5-tooth Cultivator 8.85



If you are a farmer, trucker, orchardist, or suburbanite with a kitchen-garden, there is a PLANET, JR., made for your special need.

You can't afford to work without a Planet, Jr.

72-Page Planet Jr. Catalog Free
Describes 70 tools, including Seeders, Wheel Hoes, Horse Hoes Harrows, Orchard and Beet cultivators. Write a postal for it.

"NITRAGIN" Pure Culture is nothing but millions of strong, healthy germs or bacteria in a granular (not a jelly) medium which provides millions of surfaces for the nitrogen gathering germs. Nno-lation with "NITRAGIN" is simply mixing these germs with the seed before planting—it is easy and absolutely harmless. "NITRAGIN" as prepared under the Nobbe-Hiltner process is the best



method discovered to date, propagating these necessary bacteria and shipping them to the farmer.

"NITRAGIN" will enable you to get a catch of alfalfa, clover and all legumes—it insures the seed—means bigger yields, richer feeding values, better soil.

Different strains of bacteria are required for the various legumes.

When Ordering Name Crop it is Wanted For

FOR PEAS, BEANS AND SWEET PEAS

Garden size, (Shipping weight, 4 ozs.)	\$0.30
Half-acre size, (Shipping weight, 8 ozs.)	.50
One-acre size, (Shipping weight, 14 ozs.)	1.00
Two-acre size, (Shipping weight, 1 lb.)	1.80
Five-acre size, (Shipping weight, 4 lbs.)	4.00
Ten-acre size, (Shipping weight, 5 lbs.)	7.50

FERTILIZERS—For All Crops

Eagle and Elk Brands

ANALYSIS and PRICES GIVEN ON REQUEST

CYPRESS HOT BED SASH

WITH WHITE LEADED JOINTS

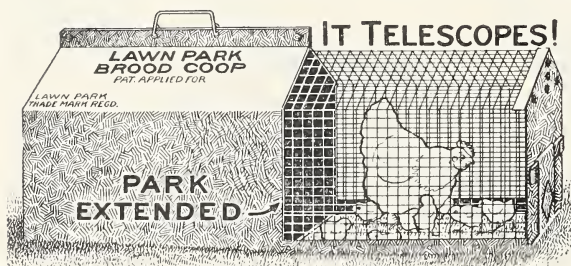
All Prices Subject to Change

The prices below are for Unpainted Sash, without Glass. The 3 x 6 Sash takes 18 lights, 10 x 12, three rows in width. The 4 x 6 Sash takes 35 lights, 8 x 10, five rows in width. Sash for glass to slide or putty optional.

3 feet by 6 feet, 1 1/4 inches thick					4 feet by 6 feet, 1 1/4 inches thick				
Price each 1 sash	Price each 2 to 5 sash	Price each 6 to 10 sash	Price each 11 to 20 sash	Price each 20 or more	Price each 1 sash	Price each 2 to 5 sash	Price each 6 to 10 sash	Price each 11 to 20 sash	Price each 20 or more
\$2.05	\$2.00	\$1.95	\$1.90	\$1.85	\$2.65	\$2.60	\$2.55	\$2.50	\$2.45
Glass in Box for each 3-foot Sash Price, \$2.50					Glass in Box for each 4-foot Sash Price, \$3.50				

With orders for one to ten sash, add 75 cents for delivery to depot or city delivery. Orders for more than ten sash no delivery charge will be made.

THE "LAWN PARK" COOP



gives the chicks sunshine, fresh air, grass and protection from all enemies. It is made so as to telescope the wire run into the coop and pull out like a drawer. When closed, it is snow and rain proof. It is constructed of galvanized metal throughout and has a removable metal bottom in the main coop, which makes easy cleaning. Size, closed, 18 x 24 inches; when park is extended, 18 x 48 inches; height, 24 inches.

Price, \$3.50 each; 5 coops at \$3.25 each

ORDER SHEET for PREMIUM SEEDS

HALL SEED COMPANY
INCORPORATED

Store and Office: Preston and Jefferson Sts.
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

(Loose money is not safe.)

Order No. _____

FORWARD BY

Put up by _____

P. O. Order _____

Shipped by _____

Send to
(Name) _____

(Write Plainly—Ladies will please put the prefix Miss or Mrs.)

Date _____

Postoffice: _____

Express Order _____

Shipped _____

Cash _____

State _____

Hall Seed Co. Inc.

HALL SEED COMPANY

Date _____

(State here if wanted by Mail, Express or Freight)

Postoffice:

State _____

County_____ R. F. D. No. _____

R. F. D. No. _____
Box No. _____

Shipping Depot or Express Office
if different from Post Office

On what Railroad is your shipping point? _____

P. O. Order _____

Express Order_____

Cash 100.00

Stamps _____
Wrap carefully to prevent sticking

United States Food Administration
License Number G-28719

Total	\$789,300
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Order No. _____

Put up by _____

Shipped by _____

Date Shipped _____

Hall Seed Co., Inc., give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds, Bulbs or Plants they send out and will not be responsible for the crop.

[illegible]

[illegible]

From

P. O.

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

HALL SEED COMPANY

INCORPORATED

Preston and Jefferson Streets

LOUISVILLE, KY.

QUEEN INCUBATORS



Stop Hatching Weak Chicks

with cheap incubators. A QUEEN costs but little more, and the extra chicks that live and grow soon pay the difference.

Remember, it is not how many chicks you hatch that counts, but how many you raise. Chicks that hatch out weak and wobbly, and live but a few days, mean nothing to you but trouble and loss. They make one sick of the poultry business.

Most of the chicks you lose in the first few weeks die because they did not have, when hatched, enough strength or vitality for a good start.

QUEEN CHICKS LIVE AND GROW

Queen Incubators are famous the country over for big hatches of strong, healthy chicks that live and grow. The Queen is accurately regulated, keeping the temperature just right for the hatching chick. No hot and cold changes to weaken the chick's system. The Queen is properly insulated—two layers of wood and one of corrugated strawboard, with dead air space. This also helps to maintain an even temperature for the entire hatching period. Both Queen walls are built of genuine California Redwood, which is unusual in these days of imitation and cheap substitution.

Sizes and Prices

No. 0—	60-egg size...	\$12.00
No. 1—	85-egg size...	19.50
No. 2—	135-egg size...	27.50
No. 3—	180-egg size...	32.50
No. 4—	275-egg size...	42.50
No. 5—	400-egg size...	52.50

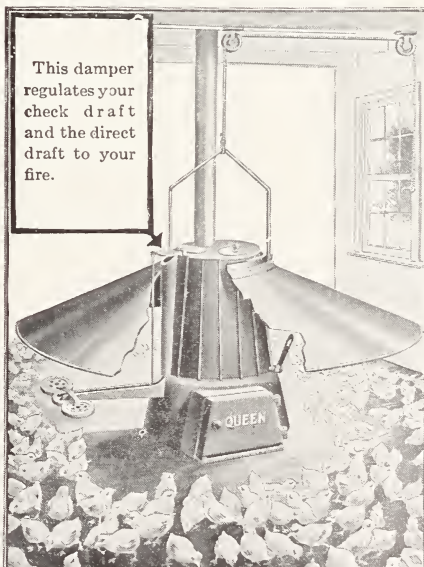
Redwood does not absorb the odor from the hatching eggs. Cheaper woods, and pasteboard lining in iron and tin machines, retain the odors, to weaken and kill the hatching chick.

QUEEN BROODER STOVES

The Queen Brooder Stove is just what is needed to keep the house comfortable for the early chicks. It is the only Brooder Stove in which both fire and amount of heat are automatically controlled by one thermostat, and one connecting rod.

Damper indicated by arrow regulates the check draft and the direct draft to the fire. Gas controlled above deflector. No gas can escape below to injure chicks. Hover is collapsible, made in sections, and easy to put together and take apart. Holds enough coal to last 40 to 48 hours.

No. 1—	500 Chick size	\$19.00
No. 2—	1200 Chick size	23.50





LOUISVILLE
MARKET
CARROT

*Get
Results*

PLANT OUR



EX. ELY.
DARK RED
BEET

PREMIUM
SEEDS
HALL SEED CO.

INCORPORATED.

PRESTON AND JEFFERSON STREETS
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.



PREMIUM GEM
CANTALOUPE